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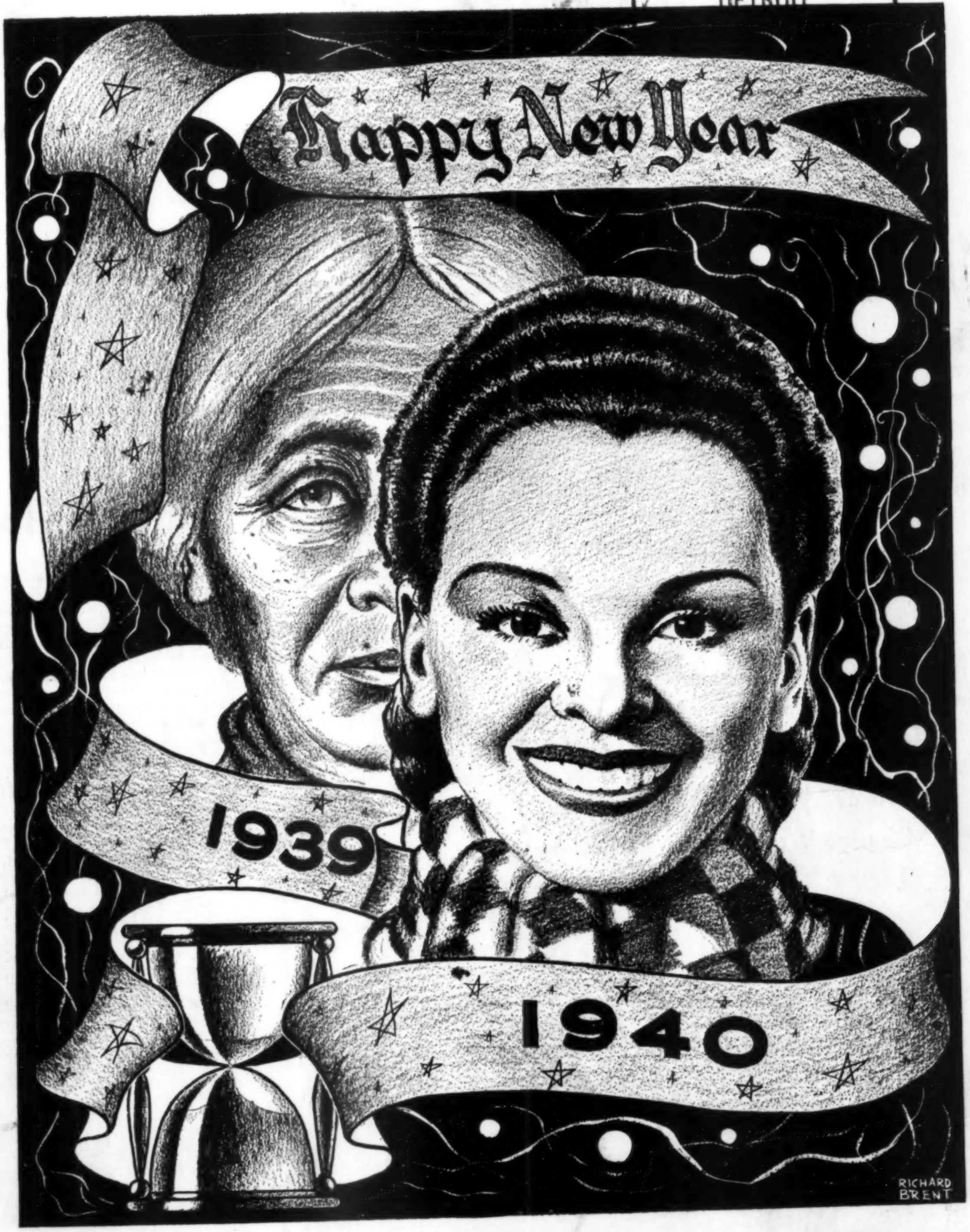
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College and School News

Bennett College received an additional gift of $10,000 from Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York at the Founders' Day exercises last month, when President Rufus L. Clement of Atlanta University delivered the principal address. This sum brings the total gifts of Mrs. Pfeiffer and the late Henry Pfeiffer to over $457,000. At the same time President David D. Jones, who presided, announced that construction on three new faculty houses, one duplex apartment house, was under way. Bennett College is now in its 66th year.

From November 20 to 24, 17 teachers of Negro nursery schools were assembled at Bennett to exchange experiences for mutual benefit on training the preschool child. They were all teachers in WPA nursery schools.

Shaw University celebrated its 74th anniversary on November 24. The principal address was delivered by Attorney Daniel Webster Perkins of Jacksonville, Florida. At the concluding alumni luncheon it was announced that more than $3,000 in contributions had been reported since May 30. President Robert P. Daniel in his Founder's Day greeting paid special tribute to Dr. Robert Tyler, a Shaw alumnus who has contributed more than $5,000 for the development of the Shaw University Library, and whose picture was unveiled at the ceremonies.

Due to the large number of students enrolled, the Department of English at **Lincoln University** (Penna.) has added to its personnel, H. Alan Wicherley, A.B. 1936 and A.M. 1938, University of Pennsylvania, who was on the faculty of Rutgers University during the 1938–39 term.

Tuskegee Institute Registrar's Office reports an enrollment of 1261, or an increase of 107 over that of last year. This, it is said represents the largest number of students ever to enter Tuskegee Institute on the college level. Without exception, every year since 1935 has seen an increase in the population of college students at Tuskegee. During that year a total of 927 such students enrolled. Students are enrolled as fol-

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lows: Agriculture (239), Business (68), Commercial Dietetics (121), Education (189), Home Economics (185), Institutional Management (10), Mechanical Industries (323), Music (16), Physical Education (76), Nurse Training (44).

An attractive exhibit composed entirely of reproductions of fine prints by Hans Holbein, famous 16th century German artist, went on display in the foyer of **Atlanta University** library on November 19. The exhibit was loaned by the Case Extension Circuit Cooperative of New York City.

Morehouse College opened her debating season on November 25, when she engaged in an international debate with a British team representing the Oxford Union Society. Morehouse upheld the negative side of the question: "Resolved: That Isolationism is Practicable and Desirable." On the Morehouse team were Charles Fisher Anderson, '40, of Birmingham, Ala.; James Carr, '41, of Gary, Indiana, and James L. Horace, '42, of Chicago, Ill.

The **Howard University** Bulletin, a beautiful 20-page, smooth finish, profusely illustrated magazine, began publication this term. It will be published semi-monthly in July, and from October to May. It is edited by James M. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary of the University.

On November 7, Miss Grace Syphax was awarded a check for $25.00, having tied for second place in the National Essay Contest of the National Tuberculosis Association. Her subject was, "How I, as a teacher, can help control Tuberculosis." A set of four books on Tuberculosis was presented to the Howard University Library.

Presentations were made by Dr. James G. Townsend, president of the District of Columbia Tuberculosis Association.

The Howard Honor Students for 1938–39 are Laura M. Anderson, Lawrence C. Arnett, Leslie E. Barclay, Ada E. Bough, Ernest Clifford Bynoe, Cora V. Charles, Francisco Corneiro, Robert P. Crawford, John L. Dennis, James H. Anderson, John H. Hurd, Ullmont L. James, Frances M. Johnson, Blanche Louise Jones, George Neves Leighton, Elizabeth P. Mitchem, Mary A. Price, George P. Smith, Catherine L. Swanson, Bruce S. Thalley, and Elizabeth D. Walker.

Fisk University has published a booklet entitled "James Weldon Johnson." It contains a copy of his latest photograph, a list of his literary achievements, a biographical sketch and copies of three papers by Arthur D. Spingarn, Carl Van Vechten, and Sterling Brown

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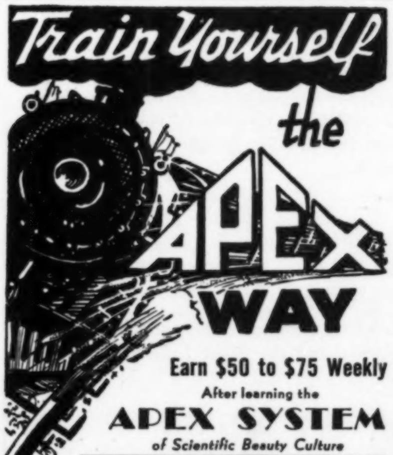

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which were read at the memorial service for Dr. Johnson held during the Fisk Music Festival last spring. The booklet sells for fifty cents.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson attended as delegate the Washington Conference on Inter-American Relations in the field of Education sponsored by the State Department, November 9 and 10.

West Virginia State College has been donated one hundred and thirteen rare and valuable volumes by Mrs. William E. Chilton, wife of the late Senator William E. Chilton, Sr., who died in Charleston, W. Va., on November 7. For 50 years Senator Chilton was one of Charleston's most distinguished citizens, being active in political and civic life, and former editor of the Charleston *Gazette.*

A recent survey of the religious denominations of the 420 young women of the college revealed the following information: Baptists, 202; Methodists, 91; Episcopalians, 23; Catholic, 10; Presbyterians, 5; Church of God, 3; Christian Science, 2; Adventists, 1; Lutherans, 1, and Non-Denominational, 59. The survey was conducted in pursuance of the college's religious program by Mrs. Lillian Washington Jordan, Counselor for Students.

Morgan College has been successful in raising $6,550.75 for its Library Campaign Fund. This amount more than meets the conditional grant of the General Education Board of $3,000, which required the college to raise $5,000. This will make possible the purchase of nearly $10,000 worth of books in addition to the thousands of volumes donated by interested friends. Patrons and friends are being asked to continue their interest in the work.

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The Crisis *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* The Crisis *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

The February issue will contain the popular listing and review of books by Negro authors published during 1939. This review prepared by Arthur B. Spingarn is carried annually in the February CRISIS.

There will be also an article on Social Security, explaining the benefits under the act.

Henry Moon contributes an article on the late Heywood Broun; and Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer of the NAACP, will have the first of her monthly chats with members of the association, titled "The Treasurer Says."

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

J. A. Rogers is the well known writer, lecturer and historian. He has traveled extensively in Europe, Northern Africa and Asia, and lived for a number of years in Paris. He was correspondent for the Pittsburgh *Courier* during the Italian-Ethiopian War.

●

George Padmore is well known to readers of THE CRISIS for his articles on Africa and the West Indies.

●

Dr. Frank Kingdon is president of the University of Newark at Newark, New Jersey.

●

Corinne Dean, who lives now in Harlem, taught school for a number of years in Puerto Rico.

The Negro Explorer

By J. A. Rogers

Scores of Negroes, from the earliest times down to the present expedition of Admiral Byrd to the South Pole, have been explorers, opening up new, strange lands to mankind. Contrary to the impression given by American histories, Negro explorers have participated in every major discovery on this continent, beginning with the coming of Columbus and extending through the opening up of the Far West

THIRTY years ago a Negro was one of the two leading figures in the greatest feat of exploration in this century and one of the greatest in the entire history of mankind. Because he was black, he was soon forgotten and was forced to take a porter's job at sixteen dollars a week. Had he been white, it is safe to say that with his rare and intimate knowledge of Arctic life and geography, he would have been snapped up by the geographers and even by the United States government.

What is true of this Negro is symbolic of his race. History is dished up to us today from the Caucasian angle and the black man's part in the opening up of the planet is omitted. The explorer, whether his motive was plunder, the spread of the gospel, knowledge, or romance, has been the pioneer, the sole pioneer, of civilization.

The exploits of the Negro explorer goes back to the dimmest antiquity. Only the highlights can be given here, and these very briefly.

The Negritos

Tens of thousands of years ago, a Negro people, called by some anthropologists the Proto-Negroid, roamed over the five continents probably in search of food. There was no agriculture then.

These pre-historic blacks, who were probably the first and oldest members of the human race, were of diminutive size. Their modern descendants are the Andaman Islanders, the hill-folk of Southern India, the Semangs of Pera, the Tapiro of New Guinea, the Aetas of Japan and the Phillipines, and the Pigmies of the Congo. The rock paintings and bone sculptures of these Negritos, or little Negroes, are fairly abundant in Europe, Palestine, India, and South Africa. Their huts are still to be seen in Glastonbury, England. Their fingerprints have been found even in California and Mexico. Placing their hands on the wall of a cave they would blow liquid paint on it through a hollow joint of wood. Many of the imprints left show amputated fingers. Cutting off the fingers was a rite practised until recently by the Bushmen of South Africa, a people who, in many ways, bear a close resemblance to the Grimaldi, a Negro people of 15,000 years ago, to whom we are indebted for the oldest sculptures of the human form.

These little Negroes, according to Dieulafoy, excavator of Susa, the Shushan of the Bible, were the founders of the great Elamite civilization, which probably preceded that of Egypt. The Susians conquered Assyria and Chaldea, of which they were probably the founders, also. About 8000 B.C., they entered Upper Egypt and were perhaps the ancestors of the Badarians, who are believed to be the first farmers.

These Negroes, also, were the first known explorers of the New World. It is highly probable that South America and Africa were once joined. The skulls of pre-historic Negroes have been found in Central and South America and their faces are seen on the most ancient American monuments. Cultural affinities with Africa, as the cross, the swasticka, and the pyramid, have also been found. Certain Indians as the Botocudos and the Otomies were markedly Negroid; and above all, the earliest Spanish explorers found real Negroes in Panama. It is indisputable that the Negro lived in America perhaps tens of thousands of years before Columbus. He might even have been crossing from Africa when Columbus came. Africa is only 1600 miles away from Brazil with islands in between. The Polynesians, who are largely Negroid, have crossed much greater sea distances.

Is it not possible that Columbus might have learned of the so-called New World from the African? His last voyage prior to coming to America was to West Africa. In any case Professor Weiner in his "Africa and the Discovery of America," makes a rather strong case for the pre-Columbian voyager to America.

The Phoenicians

The leading explorers in the earliest historic period are the Phoenicians, whose ancestor, Sidon, was the eldest son of Canaan, the inheritor of the curse of "hopeless racial inferiority" said to have been conferred by Noah on Ham. From their great cities, Tyre and Sidon, the Phoenicians went as far north as Britain where they worked the tin mines of Cornwall. They also established colonies in Africa, one of which was Carthage, and one in West Africa. According to Herodotus they circumnavigated Africa from east to west under the patronage of Pharaoh Necho.

The Phoenicians were probably the descendants of the early Negroes who ruled in Susa. Most of Asia contiguous to Africa has been and is still Negroid even as the peoples environing the Chinese are Mongoloid. Herodotus of the Fourth Century B. C. tells of Negroes living as far north as Colchis on the Black Sea, a region in which still lives Russia's only Negroid citizens. Some of the Phoenecian rulers as Tabnit, and his illustrious son, Eshmunuzar II, were unmixed Negroes as their portraits show.

The Carthaginians, also, were great explorers. Himilco, one of their navigators, travelled to Britain about 500 B.C. They also explored Spain. Hannibal's father, Hamilcar Barca, founded Barcelona. Hannibal, himself, traversed Spain beyond the Pyrenees to Southern France as far as Tarascon, and thence across the Alps.

Among the few remaining relics of Hannibal are his coins. These bear the effigy of an unmixed Negro, with woolly hair and earrings. In the absence of any authentic portrait of Hannibal, is it not logical to assume that the portraits on the coins are those of Hannibal, himself?

The first record of an individual Negro as an explorer is found on the walls of the Temple of Deir-al-Bahri, near Luxor, which was built by Queen Hatshepsut of 1500 B.C. He was Nehusu, which in ancient Egyptian, meant Negro. Nehusu was one of the three commanders of the expedition sent by Hatshepsut to the Land of Punt, presumably Arabia. He is mentioned on the inscriptions as "Prince Chancellor, First Friend, Wearing the Collar."

The Mohammedans

The next most important period of exploration as regards the Negro was the Mohammedan conquest of North and Central Africa and Southern Asia. Mohammedans were very much mixed with Negros. Several of their caliphs, as Ibrahim, half-brother of Haroun-al-Raschid, were almost coal-black. Mohamet, himself, might have been an unmixed Negro. He is described by one of his contemporaries as "bluish" in color, which is the precise shade of certain Soudanese today. It was the early Islamic Negro conquerors and traders who opened up West and Central Africa and founded the Mandingo, Mellestine, Timbuctoo, Bornu, and other empires. Sonni Ali, founder of the Timbuctoo empire, penetrated Africa to the Atlantic, and far to the east of Timbuctoo. The most noted explorer of the 15th Century A.D. was an ex-slave, Al Fasil, better known as Leo Africanus, whose "Description of Africa" was the standard work on that continent for more than three centuries. Al Fasil travelled through Central Africa as far as Lake Chad and explored parts of Arabia.

Following the Negro explorer, chronologically, we come to the New World. At least one Negro, Diego, is recorded as being with Columbus. Alonzo Pietro, the pilot of his flagship on the first voyage, is mentioned nine times as being a Negro—"Alonzo, the Negro," "the Negro, Alonzo"—in the Libretto published in 1504, and written by Peter Martyr after interviews with Columbus and his men. J. B. Thacher, an authority on Columbus declares, however, that "Negro" is a misprint. The word, he says, ought to have been "Nigno". An "r", he says, was used for the second "n" in "Nigno", making it "Nigro", or Negro.

Two Negroes, Anton and Juan, made the first voyage around the world with Magellan in 1519. And there might have been others. In Magellan's crews were Moors and Portuguese, who American-ly speaking might have been classed as Negroes. When a European speaks of a Negro, he nearly always means an unmixed black man. Spain and Portugal, the pioneers of modern world exploration, had a considerable Negro strain in their population from the long Moorish occupation and the introduction of Negro slavery in 1442. In the 16th Century, the Negro population of Lisbon outnumbered the white one. Later even the kings of Portugal were Negroes.

Introduced Wheat

Negroes accompanied all or nearly all the early Spanish explorers. One of them, Nuno de Olano, probably a nobleman, was one of the companions of Balboa in the discovery of the Pacific in 1513. There were also thirty Negro bearers with him. This expedition discovered a whole tribe of unmixed Negroes in Panama, strong enough to make war on its neighbors. They were described as "black Moors, who in times past had sailed across from Ethiopia to rob."

One of the Negroes who accompanied Cortez to Mexico, Juan Garrido, or Carrido, has made his name immortal. He introduced wheat into the New World and sowed and reaped the first crop of it. Another Negro, Guia, sowed a crop of another sort: he brought in smallpox which killed the Indians like flies.

The role of the Negro explorer is even more important in what is now the United States. The first known European to reach this country was Ponce de Leon who landed in Florida in 1513. One of his companions, according to Salvador Brau, was Pedro Mexia, who is distinctly mentioned as a mulatto. Mexia was one of the leaders of the expedition. He married an Indian woman, and was later killed in a religious dispute with the Indians in Porto Rico.

Following Ponce de Leon, came D'Ayllon in 1526 with more than 100 Negroes. The expedition landed on the Carolina coast and tried to settle at what is now Jamestown, Virginia, the precise spot where the Negroes, under the English, arrived in 1619.

Estevanico

The following year, 1527, DeNarvaez landed in Florida with another expedition. With him was a Negro who was to write his name big in American history. This was Estevanico. With three white companions, Estevanico made the first journey across America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, seeing the Mississippi and the buffalo long before the French and the English explorer. The journey from Florida to California took nine years (1527–1536). Later Estevanico was chosen by the viceroy of Mexico as the fittest to lead an expedition into what is now Arizona and New Mexico of which states he is the discoverer.

Estevanico was killed by the Indians but the cause of his death inspired further exploration. Following him came Coronado who went as far north as Wichita, Kansas. While here the Negroes of the expedition saved most of the expedition's horses from death by holding nets over them to protect them from a violent hail-storm.

Still later came DeSoto. One of his Negroes became the first settler of Alabama. Being "too sick" to travel, he decided to remain with the Indians who were attracted by his "singular hair and very dark skin."

Chicago's First Settler

Negroes were also with the French explorers. In 1580, two of these Negroes were killed in a skirmish at San Mateo in Florida, "one of whom," according to the official report, "fought very well." Another Negro, Juan de Saible, explored in the Middle West and was the founder and the first settler of the city of Chicago. It will be seen, therefore, from the foregoing, that the practice of beginning the history of the Negro in the United States with slavery in Virginia in 1619 is quite wrong. Moreover, the Negroes of 1619 were not only not slaves, but some were settlers, one of whom, Richard Johnson, was granted one hundred acres of land for bringing in other settlers, presumably Negroes.

Negroes also distinguished themselves under the English-speaking explorers. One of the four companions of Colonel James Smith in the exploration of Tennessee in 1766 was a Negro, and Negroes accompanied Donelson and Blakemore to what is now Nashville, Tennessee. It is almost certain that there were Negroes with Washington on his surveying and other expeditions.

With Lewis and Clark

A Negro, as was said, made the first journey across America to California. In the first transcontinental journey to the Northwest, that of the Lewis-Clark expedition to the state of Washington, a Negro, York, was also present.

York, like Estevanico, was a spectacular figure, and won for the white men the favor of the Indians. Wheeler says, "His color, kinky hair, size and prodigious strength were a revelation to the Indians and he was looked upon as a very god. He was the very greatest kind of 'great medicine' and the tribes from the north of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia took particular pains to propitiate his sable majesty. And he was overwhelmed with feminine attention."

Following York, another Negro, George Bush, born in Missouri in 1791, organized and led the first party of white settlers to Washington. With him were his German-American wife and his three sons. Thanks to his knowledge of Indian ways, the colony was a success. His son, William Owen Bush, became state senator, and won the first prize for the world's best wheat at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. This exhibit is now said to be in the Smithsonian Institution.

Another noted explorer of the West was James P. Beckwourth, one of the founders of Colorado and the city of Denver. Born a slave in 1798, Beckwourth ran away to the West and became chief of the Crow Indians, and later a guide and interpreter for government expeditions. He was a member of General Kearney's column to California. Beckwourth has left an autobiography.

In California, too, ever since the days of Estevanico, the Negro has been a figure of no little importance. Delilah Beasly in "Negro Trail Blazers of California," has a long list of pioneer names, one of whom, Jacob Dodson, was a volunteer in Fremont's expedition that brought California into the Union. It was Kearney and Fremont who took California from Mexico. Another Negro, Dick, made a fortune in the California goldfields.

South America

Turning to South America, we find the Negro explorer there, also. The most famous of these was Padre Antonio Vieira, a mulatto, Portugal's greatest prose-writer, and perhaps noblest soul. Going to Brazil, Vierira became a missionary to the Indians and traversed the vast wilds of the Amazon opening up much of that region. In Venezuela four Negro explorers found a gold mine that was later capitalized at $16,000,000. Three of the Negroes sold their share for a song but one of them, George Stiebel, held his, and became a millionaire. A native of Jamaica, West Indies, Stiebel was decorated by Queen Victoria in 1891.

Modern Africa

It is in the modern opening up of Africa, however, that the Negro explorer's most significant work has been done. The first to cross Africa at a part of its greatest width were two Portugese mulattoes, Baptista and Amaro Jose. Leaving Angola, they traversed the thousands of miles to Mozambique, Portugese East Africa in the early part of the last century. A full-blooded Arab Negro, Tippoo Tib, a dealer in slaves and ivory, and later governor-general and commander-in-chief of the Belgian Congo in the 1880's, was the first of the great explorers of Central Africa.

Starting from his home in Zanzibar, Tippoo Tib crossed Lake Tanganyika and for eleven years penetrated territory that no civilized man had ever entered before. He blazed the way for Livingstone, Stanley, Cameron, Speke and other white explorers. In fact, without the aid of the black man, none of the white explorers would have succeeded. Stanley was so dependent on Tippoo Tib that he said, "Unless Tippoo Tib accepts my offer, the expedition will be broken up." Tippoo Tib, as was said, was a slave-dealer and did a great deal of harm.

Still another Negro explorer was the French man, Paul Holle, who defeated Al Haji, and saved Timbuctoo for France. A native African, the celebrated Bishop Adjai Crowther, did more than any other man towards opening up the Niger Valley. He was practically the leader of the First Royal Expedition up the Niger. Of the 150 members of the expedition, he was the only Negro. But for him the expedition would have been a failure. Forty-two of the whites died, and nearly all of the remaining 108 were stricken with fever. It was Crowther who prepared the records of the expedition. Crowther, unlike Tippoo Tib, was a great foe of slavery.

The most noted Negro explorer of Africa was Paul Belloni DuChaillu, who was born in East Africa of a white French father and a native African mother. DuChaillu was the leading explorer, white or black, of his time. He traversed Africa for more than 8000 miles and discovered the gorilla.

In short, the Negro pioneer has penetrated to almost every part of the world. The first to stand on the top of the world at the North Pole after more than two thousand years of effort by the great nations, was a Negro, Matthew Henson. Now that a Negro has gone with Byrd to the South Pole, the Negro explorer has been from top to bottom and around the globe.

MATTHEW HENSON

The only man ever to stand at the North Pole

Equal Salaries for Teachers

ON November 22, Judge W. Calvin Chestnut, of the United States district court of Maryland, handed down an important opinion ruling that the board of education of Anne Arundel county, Md., had been guilty of maintaining a discriminatory salary scale for public school teachers on the basis of race and color, and directing the institution of a non-discriminatory pay scale.

The case was brought in behalf of Walter Mills, a colored teaching principal, and was handled by attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom, William H. Hastie, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr.

The complete text of the opinion follows:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

WALTER MILLS
Plaintiff,
v.
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, a corporation, and GEORGE FOX, as County Superintendent of Schools of Anne Arundel County,
Defendants.

Civil Docket
No. 170

Chestnut, District Judge,

This case is a natural sequel to that of Mills v. Lowndes, et al, in this court, 26 F. S. 792. In that case the same plaintiff, who is a colored school teacher employed by the Board of Education of Anne Arundel County, of the State of Maryland, sued the *State Board of Education* to secure an equalization of salaries paid to white and colored teachers in the public schools of Maryland. On motion of the defendants after extended argument, the complaint was dismissed for various reasons stated in the opinion, importantly including the absence from the record as a defendant of the County Board of Education. In the present suit the plaintiff has sued the *County Board* and its superintendent alone. Under the practice recently established by the new federal rules of civil procedure the defendants have filed third-party complaints against the *State* Board of Education and the County *Commissioners* of Anne Arundel County as third party defendants, and the latter have moved to dismiss these third party complaints.

The complaint in this case calls attention to the Maryland statute which provides a *minimum* scale of salaries for *white* teachers, graduated to professional qualifications and years of experience, and a separate statute providing a *lower minimum* for teachers in *colored* schools; and alleges that in practical application only white teachers are employed in white schools and colored teachers in colored schools, and that the latter are paid less in Anne Arundel County than white teachers solely on account of their race or color. The plaintiff contends that this constitutes an unconstitutional discrimination which is prohibited by the equal protection clause of section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The prayer for specific relief is that "the court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants and each of them from making any distinction solely on the grounds of race or color in the fixing of salaries paid white and colored teachers and principals employed for the public schools of Anne Arundel County, and from paying to the plaintiff or any other colored teacher or principal employed by them a less salary than they pay any white teacher or principal employed by them and filling an equivalent position in the public schools of Anne Arundel County". By an amendment to the original complaint the plaintiff also seeks a declaratory decree (under 28 USC, s. 400) "that this court adjudge and declare that defendants' policy complained of herein, in the respects it is maintained and enforced pursuant to state statutes as well as in the respects it is maintained and enforced in the absence of controlling statutes, violates the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and sections 41 and 43 of Title 8 of the United States Code.[1]

The Maryland Statutes

A precise understanding of the Maryland statutory scheme of public education is essential to a considered opinion on the question presented by the pleadings and testimony in this case. The statutory provisions were discussed at length in the former case, 26 F. S. 792 (to which reference is hereby made) and need not now be repeated. The opinion in the former case was filed on March 1, 1939. The only subsequent legislation upon the subject is the Maryland Act of 1939, Ch. 502, approved May 11, 1939 and effective September 1, 1939, which established a new state minimum salary schedule for white teachers, setting up therein a single salary schedule based on preparation and experience, to replace the former position-experience schedule. The general effect of the Act was to somewhat increase the minimum salary schedule for white teachers, but without any increase in the previously established minimum salary for teachers in colored schools.[2] Attention should also be called to the Maryland Act of 1937, Ch. 552, effective September 1, 1939, which made the school term for colored children of equal duration to that for white children, there previously having been some disparity in the respective terms, those for colored children being generally a month or two shorter than those for white children. Hereafter for both it is required that the schools be kept open not less than 180 actual school days, or nine months in each year.

The historical development of Maryland legislation with respect to the comparative salaries for white and colored teachers is important in this case. The legislation is said to be unique in that while no *maximum* salary is prescribed for payment by the several County Boards of Education, there is a difference which has existed for many years in the minimum requirements with respect to white and colored teachers' salaries, by virtue of which the minimum for white teachers has always been very materially higher than the minimum for colored teachers.

Comparison of Salaries

The rating of all teachers both white and colored is determined and certified to the County Boards by the State Board, and is based on uniform requirements. The salaries for white teachers (and to lesser extent for colored teachers) are graduated to professional qualifications and years of experience, so that the schedules are somewhat complex; but for simplicity of statement and for purposes of comparison it will be sufficient to take the case of white and colored teachers respectively who have a first grade rating and nine years or more experience. In 1904 the first minimum salary act for white teachers (there being none at all for colored teachers prior to 1918) prescribed a minimum for white teachers of $300 per annum; in 1908 and 1910 this was increased (for a teacher in white elementary schools having a first class rating and more than eight years' experience) to $450; in 1916 to $550; in 1918 to $600; in 1920 to $750; in 1922 to $1,150; and in 1939, (on a slightly different basis as to professional qualifications and experience) to $1,250, and, if the teacher held an academic decree, to $1,450. By comparison the minimum for colored elementary teachers of similar rating has been much less. Their salaries have been fixed by statute not on a yearly but a monthly basis, and for most of the time heretofore, for seven months of the year. In 1918 the minimum was $280 per year, increased in 1920 to $445 per year; in 1922 to $595; and in 1939, (by reason of increase in the duration of the school year) to $765 per year. At the present time, therefore, the respective minima are $1,250 for white teachers and $765 for colored teachers with comparable professional qualifications and experience.

The plaintiff contends that the statutes are unconstitutionally discriminatory on their face and should be held generally invalid. On the other hand it is pointed out in defence of the statutes that they constitute *minimum*, not *maximum*, salaries, and that, while the minimum for white teachers is higher than the minimum for teachers in colored schools, the statutes affecting the latter do not expressly apply to colored teachers as such but only to all teachers in colored schools whether white or colored. It is also to be noted, as was pointed out in the opinion in the former case, that the County is the unit for public education in the State; that the County Boards of Education have full authority for discretion as to the actual amount to be paid to their teachers both white and colored, and are entirely at liberty, in co-operation with the County Commissioners of the Counties respectively, to pay *higher* salaries than the minimum fixed by law; and that in fact nine of the twenty-three counties of the State, and Baltimore City, do pay *equal* salaries to white and colored teachers of equal professional qualifications and experience. It is clear enough, therefor, that in practical application the statutes of themselves do not *necessarily* require actual discrimination in practice between white and colored teachers on account only of their race or color.[3] It is, however, equally clear that the statutes do permit the County Boards to make such discrimination, and there is ample evidence that in

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[1] As plaintiff has not prayed for an interlocutory injunction a three-judge court was not authorized by USC, Title 28, s. 380. Stratton v. St. Louis, S. W. Ry. Co. 282 U.S. 10; McCart v. Indianapolis Water Co. 302 U.S. 410.

The jurisdiction of the court in this case is based on 28 USC, s. 41 (1) and (14).

[2] See also Act of 1939, Ch. 514, increasing from 47 cents to 51 cents the county tax levy for school purposes as a condition to the benefit of the "Equalization Fund" discussed in the former case, and hereinafter also mentioned.

The lawyers who won the Maryland teachers' salary case: left to right, W. A. C. Hughes, jr., Thurgood Marshall, Walter Mills, the plaintiff, Dean William H. Hastie, Leon A. Ransom

most of the counties of the State (including Anne Arundel County) a very substantial difference between the pay schedules of white and colored teachers has always existed. Thus it is shown that the annual average salary for white and colored teachers in elementary schools in the Maryland Counties for the period of 1921 to 1939 is in the ratio of nearly two to one in favor of the white teachers. In 1921 the comparative figures were $881 for white teachers and $442 for colored; in 1930 the respective figures were $1,199 and $635, and in 1931, $1,314 and $848. It is, however, fairly to be noted that in recent years the disparity has gradually been reduced. The average increase in salary over the nineteen-year period has ben $433 for white teachers and $406 for colored teachers, or a percentage of increase of 49% for the white teachers and 92% for the colored teachers.

As to Practical Application

The controlling question in the case, however, is not whether the statutes are unconstitutional on their face, but whether in their practical application they constitute an unconstitutional discrimination on account of race and color prejudicial to the plaintiff. We must therefore look to the testimony in this case to see how the statutes have been applied in Anne Arundel County. In the first place we find that for some years past at least the County Board of Education of Anne Arundel County, in fixing the salaries of white and colored teachers, has paid to both classes more than the minima required by the general statutes. In 1937 the County Board of Education fixed the scale of salaries for white teachers, in the case of a teacher who has the qualifications and experience above mentioned, at $1,250 (the comparable statutory minimum being then $1,150); and for colored teachers at $700, the general minimum being $680. These figures are for *teachers* in elementary schools.

The plaintiff, however, is the *principal* of a colored elementary school at Camp Parole, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, with three teacher assistants and he is now in his eleventh year of teaching experience. The state minimum statutes do not prescribe the salary for the position of a principal of a colored elementary school but do for white principals of elementary schools, the minimum for the latter (where the principal has the same qualifications as the plaintiff, and has two to four assistants) being $1,550. The county scale fixes the minimum salary of a white principal of a comparable school at $1,550, and for a colored principal at $955; but in practice the County Board in many cases actually pays higher salaries to the principals of schools, in consideration of particular conditions and capacities of the respective principals. Thus the plaintiff's salary for the current year has been fixed at $1,058, or $103 more than the minimum, and in the case of three white principals, mentioned in the evidence, the salary is $1,800 per year, or $250 more than the minimum.

The defendants contend that the materially higher salaries of these three white teachers of schools comparable in size to that of which the plaintiff is a principal is due to the judgment of the Board that the three white principals have superior professional attainments and efficiency to that of Mills;[4] but it is to be importantly noted that these personal qualities,

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[3] A non-discrimination minimum salary scale for teachers was held constitutional in Bopp v. Clark, 165 Iowa, 697; see also School City of Evansville v. Hickman, 47 Ins. App. 500. At least 20 states have some form of minimum salary laws for teachers. See "Minimum Salary Laws for Teachers," Nat. Ed. Assoc., Wash., D. C. Jan. 1937.

[4] The defendants also contend that the $1,800 compensation of these three white principals (that is $250 more than the minimum county scale) is in part justified by the fact that their particular schools are what are called consolidated schools and that the bus transportation of pupils to the school, the busses arriving and leaving at different times, requires the principals of these schools to have approximately 1¼ hours additional attendance per day at school over and above the time required for Mills. It appears, however, that what is required in this respect is additional time from the teachers of the school to receive and discharge pupils rather than from the principal alone. The teachers receive no additional compensation for their extra time which seems to be substantially merely an incident of their general duties.

while explaining greater compensation to the particular individuals than the minimum county scale for the particular position, do not account for the difference between $1,058 only received by Mills and the minimum of $1,550 which by the County scale would have to be paid to *any* white principal of a comparable school. Or, in other words, if Mills were a white principal he would necessarily receive according to the County scale not less than $1,550 as compared with his actual salary of $1,058.

$1,600 as Against $2,600

The plaintiff has filed this suit not only individually but on behalf of other colored teachers in Anne Arundel County including those teaching in colored high schools. By the Anne Arundel scale the salaries of teachers and principals of white *high* schools is somewhat higher than that for the white elementary schools, the difference ranging from $300 to $400; and there is also a differential in favor of high school teachers in the scale for the colored schools, the difference in favor of the high school teacher being about $300. There is also a salary differential between elementary and high school teachers in colored schools by the state minimum statute. It is not necessary to state further details of the high school schedules in this respect, but the case of Frank E. Butler, a colored principal of the Bates High School at Annapolis may be taken for illustration. He received an A.B. degree from Morgan College in 1920 and has been continuously employed as a teacher in or principal of a colored school in Anne Arundel County for nineteen years. He now receives an annual salary of $1,600. A white principal of a comparable white high school would receive a minimum of $2,600.

I also find from the evidence that in Anne Arundel County, there are 243 white teachers and 91 colored teachers; but *no one* colored teacher receives so much salary as *any* white teacher of similar qualifications and experience.

Race Discrimination a Fact

The crucial question in the case is whether the very substantial differential between the salaries of white and colored teachers in Anne Arundel County is due to discrimination on account of race or color. I find as a fact from the testimony that it is. Some effort has been made by counsel for the defendants to justify the difference in salaries on other grounds. Thus it is said that until recently the school term was somewhat longer in the white schools than in the colored schools; and it is also said that the colored teachers are less efficient than the white teachers because the results of examinations in the white and colored schools in Anne Arundel County, when the papers are marked by outside impartial educators, show a substantially lower average for colored pupils than for white pupils.

But in opposition to these contentions it is to be noted that the school term has now been made equal for white and colored schools; and the lower grade in examinations attained by colored pupils is readily explainable on other grounds than the alleged inefficiency of colored teachers.[5] The contentions of the defendants in this respect seem really unsubstantial when the whole problem is viewed historically in the light of the Maryland law and general state practice on the subject, and particularly in the light of the actual practical application of the Maryland statutes in Anne Arundel County. And indeed any controversy over the fact would seem to be ended by the testimony of the defendant, Fox, who is Superintendent of Education in Anne Arundel County and an executive officer of the County School Board, and that of Miss McNeely, the financial secretary of the Board, both of whom substantially admitted that the discrimination in the county schedule of minimum salaries for white and colored teachers respectively was at least largely influenced by the fact of race or color.

Injunction Granted

I conclude therefore from the pleadings and testimony that the plaintiff has established that he as a colored teacher is unconstitutionally discriminated against in the practice of his profession by the discrimination made between white and colored teachers by the County Board of Anne Arundel County; and that he is entitled to an injunction against the continuation of such discrimination to the extent that it is based solely on the grounds of race or color, and that he is also entitled to a declaratory decree to the effect that such unlawful discrimination exists; but I do not think the plaintiff is entitled to an injunction to the extent prayed for in the concluding clause of the prayer for an injunction reading: "and from payment to the plaintiff or any other colored teacher or principal employed by them a less salary than they pay any white teacher or principal employed by them and filling an equivalent position in the public schools of Anne Arundel County."

It does not follow that because the positions are equivalent the particular persons filling them are necessarily equal in all respects in professional attainments and efficiency; and some range of discretion in determining actual salaries for particular teachers is entirely permissible to the County Board of Education. If the County Board continues to observe the minimum state statute for salaries for white teachers, it is difficult to see how it would have legal justification for paying colored teachers less than the *minimum* required for white teachers of similar standard professional qualifications and experience, as such discrimination would seem to be clearly based solely on race or color. But the Board has full discretion in its judgment to pay more than the minimum to any white or colored teacher who merits it, provided the discrimination is not solely on account of race or color.

I do not find it necessary in this case to expressly decide that the state minimum statute for white teachers is necessarily on its face unconstitutional, because it is the county practice rather than the mere terms of the statute which prejudices the plaintiff. There are practical advantages to the County School Board in observing the state statute, as it thereby becomes entitled to participate in the so-called Equalization Fund provided by the State as fully explained in the opinion in the former case. That is to say, it will be less expensive to Anne Arundel County to raise the colored teachers' pay to the minimum of the state statute for white teachers than to fail to comply therewith and lose the benefit of the Equalization Fund.

Differential $45,000

The evidence shows that, to bring the colored teachers' pay up to the statutory minimum for the white teachers, will cost the County only $45,000, while at the present time it is receiving about $100,000 from the Equalization Fund. To raise this extra $45,000, will mean seven or eight cents additional on the general County tax rate for school purposes. I am not unmindful of the difficult financial position which is thus created for the County, as has been so forcibly urged by counsel. The County has a present very high tax rate of about $2.30 per $100 of assessed valuation of property. It is also true that the problem presented by this case is not peculiar alone to Anne Arundel County, but exists to a more or less extent in many other counties of the State; and indeed the problem is not limited to the State of Maryland, but exists in many southern states.[6]

Nor has Anne Arundel County been unmindful of or indifferent to its problems. As previously noted, it does not limit the pay of its teachers either white or colored to the minima of the state statutes. In January 1938 the Board passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the proposition that the salaries of white and colored teachers should be equalized by state law, and expressing regret that no immediate action could be taken by the Board toward that result in view of the county's finances, but indicating an intention to soon make some increase in the rate of pay for the colored teachers. For the scholastic year 1939–40 it has increased its budget for colored teachers' salaries from $66,000 to $74,000 which is a much larger proportionate increase for colored teachers than for white teachers, the increase for the latter being from $210,000 to $218,000.

Supreme Law Controls

In January 1939 it voluntarily increased by ten per cent the salaries of colored school teachers for the remaining months of the scholastic year 1938–39. That percentage increase was not continued for the current year; but in October of this year the Board proposed to a representative delegation of county colored school teachers that it would for the succeeding scholastic year and for each year thereafter increase their salaries by an additional ten per cent until they approximated the state minimum for white teachers, it being estimated that it would require four or five years to bring about such equalization, on the condition that the present suit be withdrawn; but this proposition was declined by the plaintiff whose action in the matter had the support of all the colored teachers of the county. But these financial considerations cannot control the supreme law of the land as expressed in the 14th Amendment, and the implementing Acts of Congress which must be controlling here.

Some objections by the defendants to the relief asked by the plaintiff were considered in the former case. Thus it is argued that the plaintiff is not entitled to complain because he is a public employee; in the former opinion the view was taken that he has a sufficient status as a qualified school teacher by profession and occupation to have the question determined. Again it is argued that an injunction should not be granted because there is an adequate remedy at law by mandamus in the state court. This also was discussed in the former case, but in a somewhat different connection. The objections to an injunction which were there held valid, do not exist here; and Title 8, sec. 43 of the United States Code expressly authorizes an injunction as a possibly appropriate remedy in this class of cases.

The County Board of Education also contends that if the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for in this case, it has a remedy over against the State Board of Education and the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County. But for the reasons fully stated in the opinion in the former case, I do not find or conclude that there is any judicial remedy, as distinct from legislative amendments, to which the defendants are entitled against the State Board of Education and the state officers in charge of the Equalization Fund, or any pres-

(*Continued on page 29*)

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[5] See "Special Problems of Negro Education," by Doxey A. Wilkerson, Staff Study No. 12, prepared for the Advisory Committee of Education, published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, 1939, pages 8, 14, 22, 24.

[6] See Special Problems of Negro Education by Doxey A. Wilkerson, Staff Study No. 12, prepared for Advisory Committee on Education, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1939; also Progress and Problems for Equal Pay for Equal Work, published by the National Educational Association, 1201 16th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., June, 1939, p. 24; and Minimum Salary Laws for Teachers, published by the same Association January 1937.

Democracy: Not for Colored Races

By George Padmore

The writer cites Britain's treatment of India and Africa in support of his contention that the government does not intend that the colored peoples in the Empire shall enjoy much, if any, of the democracy for which the present war is supposedly being fought

"WE are fighting against evil things—brute force, bad faith, injustice, persecution and oppression," declared the British Prime Minister in his statement of Allied war aims. In other words, the Second World War, like the first, is again being fought for democracy and the right of self-determination for small nations.

It was natural, therefore, that these lofty sentiments expressed by Mr. Chamberlain would find an immediate response among the hundreds of million of colored subject peoples in the British and French colonial empires, who, too, are struggling for full democratic rights and national freedom.

India's Claim Rejected

On the basis of the Prime Minister's declaration, the Indian Nationalist Congress, the largest political body in the "Jewel in the British Crown," addressed a memorandum to the Viceroy of India, asking him to state in explicit terms in what way did Britain intend to implement her profession to democracy in relation to India, and for that matter other sections of the Colonial Empire.

After conferring with Mr. Gandhi and other Indian leaders the Government has now issued a statement to the effect that there is to be no extension of democracy in India during the course of the war, but in the event of victory, the Government promises to convene a round-table conference like the one held in London some years ago, to review the scheme for a Federal Government in India and to see if and how improvements can be made.

In the meanwhile, the Indian workers and peasants, like the Africans, shall be expected to loyally fight and die for the freedom of the Poles, Czechs, and other white peoples in Europe who might be the victims of Nazi aggression.

What Indian Leaders Think

Not without reason, all sections of Indian public opinion are indignant, and threaten revolt rather than accept such infamous terms. Gandhi, the most influential personality in India, describes the British statement as "the old policy of divide and rule . . . The Viceroy's declaration shows clearly that there will be no democracy for India if Britain can prevent it . . . Congress is asking for bread and got a stone. What the future has in store for India I dare not foretell."

Another statement issued under the signature of the three members of the Congress War Sub-Committee, Messrs. Nehru, Azad and Abulkalam, says:

"If this is the final answer of the British Government then there is no common ground between the two peoples and our paths diverge completely.

"From the Viceroy's statement the objectives of the war appear clearly to be the preservation and maintenance of the British Imperial financial structure in India and abroad. The better international system to which the British Prime Minister referred was meant only for the people of Europe, but not for Asia. India remains where she is, the colonies remain where they are. Imperialism is still meant to flourish.

"The hand of friendship Congress extended has been spurned by the British Government."

As Jawaharlal Nehru, the former Congress President, puts it:

"The British Government has made clear that they fight for preserving and entrenching the Empire and Imperialism. If this is the aim of the war, India can be no party to an adventure which seeks to keep her and others in bondage."

The British Government's action is a great disappointment. It is not only a rebuff to the hopes and aspirations of the Indian people, but to all other subject races of the Empire, struggling for full democracy, national freedom and social emancipation from the yoke of finance-capital. However, it should have one good effect: that of removing the illusion created among the British people, especially the workers, that in supporting their imperialist class they are really helping in spreading democracy within their Empire.

India has rendered a great service to the common peoples of the world by tearing the mask off the face of those who attempt to hide their imperialist aims behind a barrage of platitudinous verbosity. The British ruling class stand exposed for what they are: arch-humbugs!

Repression in Africa

Now let us turn to Africa and see what is happening there. Despite the censorship, we know that the forces of reaction are strengthening their grip upon the natives. The few rights which they enjoyed are being filched from them under a variety of war emergency regulations.

No sooner was war declared than the Government of Sierra Leone, West Africa, arrested Wallace Johnson, the organizing secretary of the West Africa Youth League and President of the Sierra Leone Trade Union Congress. All strike and trade union activities have been forbidden. The workers are being terrorized by threats under the Emergency Powers Act.

Similar repression is operating in the West Indies where the sugar planters and oil barons are attempting to deprive the workers of the few concessions which they were forced to make during the strikes and other labor disturbances which swept over the islands last year.

But the case of Wallace Johnson is typical of what is in store for those natives who dare to demand justice and fair play for their people during the war. This man committed no offense The authorities simply considered him a "dangerous" person, raided his home, confiscated all his books and other literature and placed him under protective arrest. For according to the Deportation Ordinance enacted into law last May, the Governor has the right to order the arrest and deportation of any native whom he considers an undesirable. In the eyes of the bureaucrats, trade union organizers are the most "undesirable" people. The war has given them their opportunity and they intend to use their powers to the full. These so-called trustees of the natives are in reality the defenders of vested interests.

Were it not for the vigilance of a small group of M. Ps., who from time to time raise colonial grievances in the House of Commons, the British people would know even less than they do at

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Patriot and Physician

by Frank Kingdon

THIS is a story of a doctor, as true an American as you will find in this wide continent. To-night he is lying ill, the result of his having been gassed in the war and of overwork since. I do not know whether he is well enough to listen to what we say, but I do know that his story is good enough to tell.

Suppose we flash three pictures before our minds. In August of the year 1918 a young lieutenant wearing the uniform of the Medical Corps of the American Army in France reported for duty in the Vosges sector. This is the mountainous country of Alsace that looks across the Rhine to the famous and romantic Black Forest. His highly important job there was to make a medical survey of the territory his regiment was soon to take over. He spent a busy and responsible two weeks mastering the organization of the water supply, the handling of food and the disposal of garbage, in addition to checking the equipment for hospitals and First Aid, and being prepared to direct the moving of the wounded over the rough mountain paths. Soon after his regiment moved into the sector he was gassed and had to enter the hospital for cure. Before the Armistice was declared, however, he was out again and actively at work. Promoted to the rank of captain he stayed with his command in France until April of 1919 when he returned to America.

Now for the second picture. It is the spotless office of a doctor. The floor is tiled, against the walls are four bookcases filled with technical volumes and periodicals of the latest issue, and near the doctor's chair is his case of shining surgical instruments. Instead of the army uniform the doctor now wears a white coat and as you talk to him you find yourself watching his hands, for they are sensitive and strong, almost as expressive as his eyes. The telephone rings and you imagine what the voice outside is saying as you hear his replies: "No, I think she had better stay in bed at least one more day." Or, "You know what I have told you to do about your diet, and I cannot be responsible if you fail to follow my instructions." Or, "The baby not feeling so well? I'll be in to see you a little later, Meanwhile, don't make any change." As you step out of the office you see a roomful of patients waiting to see the doctor, and your whole impression is one of efficiency and friendship, the doctor who is the first friend of his patients.

This estimate of Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the Board of the NAACP, was delivered over radio station WOR, Newark, N. J., December 19, 1939, on its program "Unsung Americans." Dr. Kingdon is president of the University of Newark

The Surgeon at Work

And now for the third picture. Its setting is an operating room in a New York hospital. The equipment and the lights, the nurses and the assisting anesthetist are all ready, while bending over the patient is our doctor, now in a long white coat, his mouth, nose and forehead covered with gauze, just his two bright eyes concentrated on the operation he is performing. You understand now why his hands attracted your attention in his office. They work with speed and precision, skillful to the point of art. You understand as you stand by why here is a surgeon truly honored among his fellow practitioners. Surgery is healing's most dramatic moment and here is surgery at its most expert.

What lies back of these three pictures? A normal story in many ways. This man was born in Georgia, graduated from Clark University and entered the Harvard Medical School. Each year there he won a scholarship, and eventually he was graduated with a mark qualifying him for recognition by the honor fraternity of the school. After serving for a year as an interne he took the state medical examinations in three states, in two of which he made the highest average of the whole group, those of Georgia and Maryland. In New York State his mark was 93.4, a remarkable record in what is generally conceded to be the hardest state examination in the country. His entire preparation was full of evidence of his exceptional ability.

Shortly after he began to practice the World War broke out, and as soon as we entered it, he enlisted in our army, qualified in an officers' training camp and received his commission. While he was in camp over here his work was routine. It could not satisfy his eager mind. He looked around for an extra channel for expressing his energy and his medical interest.

When a doctor looked at one of those camps he saw one medical discipline to which every soldier had to submit, and that was vaccination. It was a feature of camp life with both pleasant and unpleasant connotations. One difficulty was that in a fairly high proportion of cases it did not take. Consequently doctors were experimenting with a new method of injecting the vaccine virus and our young doctor was an important pioneer in this field. For those of you who like simple words I can explain the difference by saying that the general method of injection at that time was *through* the skin, and to-day it is *into* the skin. If you like bigger words the more effective method is "intradermal" or "intracutaneous." Before the doctor could complete his experiments he was transferred to France, but his work is still recognized as valuable.

Color Barrier

I have already told you how ably he served with our forces in France. As we return to the United States with him we have to face a fact that makes a difference to the rest of the story. When he was a student this fact about him had made such a difference that, in spite of his brilliant record, he could not receive the same honors and treatment as his fellow-students. As officer and organizer and healer in the American army, it had not made so much difference for a man counts just as a man in an emergency. But peace and home meant that it became important again—for the man of whom I am speaking is Louis T. Wright, leader of his class at Harvard, Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, author of valuable monographs on medical subjects. And Dr. Wright is one of our Negro fellow-citizens.

Now you can see why turning his face back to his native land raised many disturbing questions in his mind. Where should he go to practice? There was little doubt when he looked around. Harlem needed his skill and offered him his fullest opportunity. There he has lived and served his community.

He has extended his practice into public work, first with the Department of Health and since with the Harlem Hospital, a branch of Bellevue and Allied City Hospitals. It was a triumph of talent when he was put on the staff along with his now deceased colleague, Dr.

Douglas B. Johnson. Since that time he has made his own way from the bottom to where he has served as Surgical Director of this house of healing where two races work together for the common good. His authority is recognized beyond the bounds of his local habitation, for to Scudder's important book called "Treatment of Fractures," Dr. Wright contributed the definitive chapter on skull fractures and brain injuries.

When I wrote to Walter White about this broadcast I happened somehow to use the word "humble." When Walter's letter came back I could see the characteristically merry twinkle in his eye when I read these words: "By the widest stretch of the imagination Dr. Wright could hardly be called 'humble.' One of the reasons he has done so superb a job is because he pulls no punches and is utterly clear-sighted and courageous." Another of Dr. Wright's friends spoke of him as "a scrapper" and still another as "a stormy petrel." You see, we are not talking about a violet, but about a man—and a man who knows what he knows and stands for it.

DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT

Has Aided His People

Perhaps even more important than his distinguished contributions to science has been the impetus Dr. Wright has given to the morale of his people. He has inspired Negro physicians with the determination to make themselves equal in training and skill to all members of their profession. And he has demonstrated that he and his fellows can meet their fellow doctors in a common staff and work with them for the health of the community. Moreover, he has not been satisfied to withdraw into the shell of his strictly professional life. He has made his people's burdens and inequalities his own, and in season and out he has worked and fought for them, and for their right to share in all the full freedom of our democracy.

If Dr. Wright were here in person he would ask to be received and judged as nothing but an American. That's fair enough, for an American is precisely what he is. He is our unsung American to-night because, asking no odds, he has shown how courage and talent can win a place in a free land.

What is his secret? Perhaps this story will help to explain. One night when he was a young member of the junior staff of the hospital doing his regular six months period of night service some shots exploded on a neighboring street. In a little while the police brought in a man covered with blood. He had committed a murder and the police had shot him when he tried to escape. It was nine o'clock when they brought the man in, and at four o'clock the next morning Dr. Wright was just finishing his job of mending his wounds. All that time the police had stood guard, and for many days afterward they would stand guard to make sure their prisoner would not escape them. Why bring a doomed man back to life? Just for professional satisfaction? Perhaps that was in it. Just for duty? Probably that was in it too. But there was something more. There was the elemental struggle of life against death, and the surgeon pledged to life was matching his skill against the Great Destroyer, eagerly, relentlessly, finding his own fierce joy in every gain he made. When the man lived the doctor was exultant for life in his fingers had thrust back destruction.

Ally of Life

And this I think is Dr. Wright's secret. He is the ally of life. When prejudice threatens it or discrimination narrows it, he rises to battle as he does when bodies are threatened and wounded. He champions the right of every man to live. And in the heat of combat for living minds and living spirits he is as eager and relentless as in his struggle to keep life in bodies brought to him for healing.

We are not far from the springs of our democracy in such a man as this. Our whole founding came out of the seething anger of men who would not brook being treated as chattels and inferiors. Their words have grown worn

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Dr. Wright, who has been hospitalized since September, is making progress in his fight to regain his health and, while he cannot reply to letters, will be happy to receive greetings. They may be directed to his home, 218 West 139th Street, New York, N. Y.

Plantation Stain

By Corinne Dean

Don Alfredo had the machinery to elect the queen of the Mardi Gras and he did so. A little story from insular United States

"OH it's going to be terrible," exclaimed Doña María in a quavering voice.

"What's going to be terrible?" Concha asked dully.

"You were in town all day yesterday and you didn't learn a thing " reproached Concha's mother.

"But I went to Doña Juana's to get my measurements taken for an Easter dress."

Doña María's mouth dropped open in sheer disgust. Was there any more propitious occasion on which to get the gossip than while trying on a dress in a household composed of three women and a precocious twelve-year-old girl? It was always humiliating to Doña María that her best gossip came through the kitchen and not through the parlor.

"You *do* know that next Tuesday is Mardi Gras," said Doña María sarcastically.

"Well?" questioned Concha, unperturbed.

"Well, aren't you interested in who is going to be queen of the Mardi Gras?"

"No, I'm not," replied Concha so flatly that I could see Doña María's hair rise and bristle in indignation.

"Who *is* going to be queen?" I asked rushing gallantly into the breach.

"That's just it. No one knows—yet." answered Doña María desperately anxious to talk about the matter. "Let's go out on the veranda." She glared at Concha. "It's a pleasure to talk to some one alive."

I could have told her that Concha was very much alive, that at eighteen Concha was in love with the wrong man from society's viewpoint but the right man from her soul's viewpoint; that this socio-soulistic conflict so occupied Concha's every conscious moment until she heard nothing, saw nothing, and above all, thought nothing but how "this dreadful tragedy" as she called it "would all end." I could have also told Doña María that Concha didn't get her measurements taken yesterday—at least not by Doña Juana.

Doña María, whose maiden name was Marie MacDonald, toddled out to the porch way ahead of me. She was English, she insisted, mixed with a wee bit of Scotch. She grew weary explaining to one and all that she was not Irish. The Irish spelled it McDonald. Her girth and manner, plus the fact her English accent was full bodied and guttural, caused her to be considered a transplanted German. Too, she always spoke with more thought than form—so she couldn't have been English.

Doña María's rocker was already straining at the rounds by the time I got to the porch. Shaking a couple of surprised lizards out of a siesta, I sat down adjacent to Doña María and turned on her a gaze bursting with polite curiosity, although like Concha I really didn't give a damn who was going to be queen.

Not that I'm indifferent to gossip, but it is impossible to be curious about "foreign" gossip whether at home or abroad. One must be definitely within the web, a part and parcel of its intricate pattern to feel any pull when one of the lines breaks down. Later on, after a stay of four or five months in Puerto Rico, I became as much a part of the gossip web as the rich widower, Don Luís Goya, whose wealthy but homely bride disappeared and was never seen again—six weeks after marrying the poor but personable Don Luís. People disappear in the United States, but no one disappears on a tropical island thirty by one hundred miles. There just isn't room and any attempt to do so causes never ending speculation and gossip.

"NOW this is the difficulty," Doña María began, "Alicia wants to be queen again."

"Alicia who?" I asked.

"Alicia Morales, of course," she answered slightly exasperated, forgetting I had been on the island only one month, and had met six Alicias. "The one with the big black eyes and olive skin." I thought: "Most Puerto Ricans have big black eyes and olive colored skin." I said: "Oh, yes, the banker's daughter."

Doña María carried on: "You know he owns half of Humacao, and that's not all he —."

"Has a mortgage on the other half," I ventured.

"Exactly. Well he thinks his every wish is law, and so if Alicia wants to be queen again—the matter is settled." At this point her voice dropped to an awesome whisper. "The town is in revolt."

"What are they going to do?" I asked.

"The Mardi Gras committee had a meeting yesterday but the meeting almost ended in a fight. Those working for or almost for Don Alfredo were a little timid about openly saying they wouldn't have his daughter queen again. The landowners and property owners were reticent in proportion to their mortgages."

"But why the near fight?" I asked.

"Well they put up several candidates, saying they wouldn't be dictated to, they would vote for a choice of their own. Even Concha was a candidate, just think. When the voting was over Alicia was elected. Then each one accused the other of being the double crosser and you can imagine the rest."

"But why did they vote for her if they didn't want her?"

"They were afraid Don Alfredo would find out. Each one voted to save his own skin hoping the others would take the risk of insulting Don Alfredo."

"Wasn't the voting by secret ballot?" I asked.

"By ballot, but not so secret. Those collecting the ballots have a way of flipping the ballots and seeing what you write. The result was although Alicia was elected the majority shouted it was impossible, there was some dirty work, etc., the weak-kneed and the informers were for letting the vote stand."

"What did they decide?"

"They didn't decide. They voted and re-voted all day each time electing Alicia. Finally they split into two camps—those who were for letting the vote stand and those who would go on voting forever until the vote came out right.

"About six o'clock Don Alfredo must have got tired of waiting for the returns, because he went down to the meeting and made a speech. Whoever informed him did a good job of reporting because Don Alfredo was able to review the day's events as if he were reading from the minutes. He said there was no need for such turmoil. He was always willing to compromise. (They cheered and clapped.) Alicia was rich, but not selfish. (More clapping.) She knew her father owned this and owned that but she wasn't

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Editorials

Editor, ROY WILKINS
Advisory Board: Dr. Louis T. Wright, Lewis Gannett, Walter White

No Money for Dies

ONE of the items which will come up for consideration in the new Congress will be a new appropriation for the committee on so-called un-American activities of which Congressman Martin Dies of Texas is chairman.

Chairman Dies has investigated (in his own peculiar way) just about everything *except* the activities of lynching mobs, the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion and similar groups. Mr. Dies has turned a deaf ear to repeated requests that his committee probe these groups. Mr. Dies, coming from Texas where more than 500 lynchings have taken place, seems unwilling, or afraid, to investigate this American form of subversive activity.

We believe Mr. Dies has gone far enough. His conduct of investigations thus far has smelled strongly of political "smearing." The fact that he has refused to investigate the practice of lynching, which is certainly contrary to the Constitution and the American form of government, indicates pretty clearly that the Texan is after only certain types of information and not the whole truth. THE CRISIS urges its readers to write their congressmen and oppose any additional appropriation for the Dies committee.

"Gone With the Wind"

ANYONE who read Margaret Mitchell's novel of the Old South had reason to be apprehensive over the making of a moving picture from it. The novel contained much objectionable material on Negroes and sought to show that the colored people would have been better off as slaves and were totally unfit to be citizens. It stirred anew all the old passions and prejudices.

Happily, the film, which had its world premiere in Atlanta December 15 and its New York premiere December 19, eliminates practically all the offensive scenes and dialogue so that there is little material, directly affecting Negroes as a race, to which objection can be entered.

There are two or three uses of the word "darky" which may make some spectators wince. There is a fleeting scene of carpetbaggers and Negroes, and there is the emphasis upon the devotion and faithfulness (to their white folks) of the "Uncle Tom" servant type. But the inflammable dialogue in the novel has been omitted.

The film is the story of the Civil War and Reconstruction from the Deep South point of view. It portrays what a caption describes as an "era of chivalry and gracious living," now gone with the wind. It should be, for it was an era in which only the smallest minority enjoyed "gracious living"—and that made possible by human slavery.

The film, with its moving, talking characters, is sure to make plainer than ever to millions of people who have not analyzed history or the Mitchell novel that the Civil War not only saved the Union, but the South. For its own sake white Dixie, even while cheering a nostalgic excursion into the past, ought to be glad the whole business is going with the wind. The Negroes, still hamstrung by the die-hards, can hope and work for the day when the era truly will be gone, and not merely on its way.

Wrong Color

THE various experts in football have performed the incredible feat of picking All-American teams which do not contain the name of Kenny Washington, the great backfield star of the University of California at Los Angeles. Washington, who led the nation in ground gaining, who sparked his team through a hard schedule, was a mainstay in keeping it undefeated, and brought it to within two yards of beating Southern California for the prize of playing in the Rose Bowl, is passed over in the selections of everyone except Bill Stern, the radio sports reporter for the National Broadcasting Company.

Grantland Rice and his board which picks the most publicized All-America for *Collier's* looked all over Washington and picked Tom Harmon of Michigan, largely, it has been charged, because they had "gone overboard" on Harmon as another "greater than Grange" earlier in the season and had to follow through. Harmon was stopped cold by Illinois and Minnesota. Washington was never bottled up, but remained a dangerous threat up to the last second of every game. There was, it is true, a great crop of good backfield stars and there were only two half-back positions open on the coveted honor eleven. By every test Kenny Washington earned one of these berths. There was only one thing wrong with him: he was several shades too dark.

Garner of Texas

THE hat of the Vice-President of the United States is in the ring for the Presidency. By formal announcement, John Nance Garner of Uvalde, Texas, has indicated he is willing to be President of the United States. It was a simple announcement urging that all Democrats make their wishes known in the party primaries and conventions.

Mr. Garner may be only a stalking horse. It is certain that Negro voters will not take him seriously if for nothing else than that he comes from the State of Texas. This state does not have a good reputation with dark Americans. It has had more than 500 lynchings. It has maintained the most iron-clad segregation in all modes of travel, whereas several other southern states have made reasonable arrangements for interstate travelers.

But if Mr. Garner's state does not speak loudly enough for him, his own record shouts. He is a member of the ultra-conservative wing of the Democratic party, the wing which stands against every measure of social legislation which has been proposed by the Roosevelt administration. His views on the rights of labor alone, aside from his views on the rights of Negroes, is enough to give any Negro voter pause.

Finally, Texas is the state where definite and positive measures have been taken to prevent Negro citizens from voting in the Democratic primary. Mr. Garner, to put it mildly, is not in a good position to ask for the support of a million Negro voters in the North and West when in his own state the race is restricted in exercising the franchise.

For the New Year

FOR the New Year, Negro citizens would like, first of all, free exercise of the ballot. Given that, they will be able to work their way to a fairer share in employment, better housing, protection from police brutality and mob violence, better schools, and an equitable share in the municipal services to which they are entitled, such as recreation centers, health centers, paving, lighting, and sewers. The ballot will not wipe out immediately all the inequalities they suffer, but it will give them something more substantial with which to fight than the whims and "goodwill" of their paler fellow citizens.

Plantation Stain

(*Continued from page 16*)

greedy. He recalled her generous gifts (mostly to teachers about to fail her). She would not be queen, he'd see to that. Their choice was his choice.

"The committee was almost in tears by this time. He then asked curtly who was chairman of the meeting. All breathed relief at not having to stand up—except Don Ignacio. He was the chairman. He was equal to the occasion, however. He lauded Don Alfredo's generosity, Don Afredo's wife's generosity and in particular Don Alfredo's daughter's generosity. He concluded these eulogies by asking, nay beseeching, in behalf of the committee, Don Alfredo to designate, in view of Alicia's magnanimous withdrawal, a second choice. Certainly Don Alfredo's idea of the second most beautiful and queenly girl in all of Humacao (six blocks square) would flatter and honor the one chosen."

"What happened?" I asked.

"Don Alfredo named his daughter-in-law and then went home."

"So it's all settled," I said, getting ready to rise.

"No, just the contrary. No one said anything until Don Alfredo had been royally escorted to the door. Then pandemonium broke loose."

"Don't they like his daughter-in-law?" I asked. "She seems gracious and charming."

"She is—but!"

"But what?"

"She's an American! ! !"

I knew this was intended to be a bombshell so I looked as shocked as if I had just sat down on an electric eel. Not knowing what to say I repeated: "She's an American ! ! !"—in the same tone of voice that I would use had I looked into the sky and felt I saw reason to exclaim: "Why it's a flying whale! ! !"

"Don't misunderstand me," Doña María hastened to add, "All of Humacao loves her. But she *can't* be queen. *Never* has the island had a foreigner for queen. Don Alfredo knew that. The committee was aghast."

"What did they decide?"

"They didn't decide."

"Again!"

"Everybody talked at once until two A.M. Then they went home. They have been in session all morning."

"Any news?"

"I don't know yet."

"But it's one o'clock now. They must be all talking at once again. Maybe the meeting is over. Shall I go to the Plaza and find out?"

With her eyes moist with infinite gratitude for my good intentions Doña María replied: "No, thanks. It isn't necessary. The meeting can't be over yet. "Aida hasn't come back with the morning marketing yet."

"Won't the food spoil before she gets back?" I hinted.

"I ordered nothing but staples today. Besides Aida is a good servant and so I kind of gave her the day off. She works hard and needs—".

The hue and cry of "Extra!" "Extra!" by two little brownies interrupted her tender remarks about Aida. Doña María would have leaped to her feet had not her bulk and the backward tilt of the rocker prevented her gaining any such instant momentum.

"An extra?" I questioned. "I didn't know there was even a newspaper in Humacao, to have an extra."

"There isn't," she replied simply. "All newspapers are extras. This is surely about the controversy. Hold him while I get some money."

Life wouldn't have been worth living if I hadn't held him. Mustering one-half of my Spanish vocabulary I yelled: "Muchacho, aquí," and kept it up until the "extra" was safely in my hand.

Then a strange thing happened. The other lad came over and thrust another extra into my hand and the more I tried to tell him in my U.S.A. Spanish that I already had one the more he shook his head negatively insisting all the time that I keep the extra "extra". He waited for Doña María to come out and pay him. She came out very soon, took both papers, paid both boys and sat down to read both papers, at the same time if possible, like a gluttonous little boy who keeps his eyes riveted on the ice cream while eating the turkey.

Poor me, I hadn't realized that there couldn't be an extra without a counter-extra. That would be like having a revolution in South America without a counter-revolution!

"Oh! Oh! Oh! This is going to be terrible."

"How do things stand now?" I asked.

"Look!" and she thrust one of the extras into my hand.

I TRIED to get the full import of the article, but my Spanish was too limited. I noticed the title of the extra was "Mancha de Plantación" meaning "Plantation Stain." The extra seemed to be trying to convey the information that the whole island knew Don Alfredo's family tree was blighted by the plantation stain, and therefore he should cease to be the dictator of the town's most important social event—the Mardi Gras ball, even though he was the town's richest man.

"What do they mean by plantation stain?" I asked.

"Oh, everyone knows the gossip about Don Alfredo's grandmother. You've never heard?"

"No, I haven't."

"Well you know the family claims she's crazy and so they keep her practically locked up in one of their country houses."

"Oh, I broke in, a dim light dawning. "Plantation stain means—insanity."

"No! No! She is as sane as you or I."

By this time I wasn't so sure about my sanity or that of anyone else, but I acknowledged the compliment with a nod. "They don't like her, much", I suggested.

"They're crazy about her. They visit her all the time, *but* they forbid anyone, outside the family, to visit her, by claiming she's 'violent'. Of course they forbid her to visit them or anyone else."

"Well what's the matter with her then?"

Doña María leaned over and whispered: "She's black! Black as coal. And everytime the town reminds Don Alfredo he has some Negro blood—called the plantation stain—he forecloses his mortgages. Oh, it's going to be terrible!"

As an anticlimax Aida came hurrying down the road almost breaking into a run as she neared the gate. Not daring to withhold any information as long as she was within earshot of Doña María she shouted, "She ees elected!"

"Who?" shouted back Doña María in unison with the neighbors who had stuck their heads out the windows at the first sound of Aida's voice.

"Alicia!" said Aida simply.

STOP LYNCHING BUTTONS

Nation-wide Sale by NAACP

Buy a Button—Build Democracy

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

Why Single Out Mound Bayou?

The *Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.*

GRANTING that conditions in all-Negro Mound Bayou are as intolerable as they are described by District Attorney Greek P. Rice, we still can't understand why raiding National Guardsmen were ordered to confine their activities to the sixteen Negro joints discovered in the town.

If National Guardsmen are to be used to clean up the Delta, or to seek evidence in unsolved murders, they could put in a pleasant winter in Bolivar, Coahoma, Washington, and Leflore counties. They might even find sixteen joints around Greenville, and as for sleuthing, we haven't heard of any one solving the murder of Sam Grego yet. It's pretty hypocritical to descend on a Negro town in Bolivar county to raid whiskey and gambling places, and seize slot machines, when the Delta offers so many other targets, not operated by Negroes. And if murder investigations warrant action by the soldiers, why not employ the same method all over the state? We can name off-hand a dozen unsolved ambush slayings of white persons, presumably by other white persons. Nobody called out the army for any of them.

What would happen if our district attorney declared that Washington county conditions are also horrible, and that our barrel houses, liquor joints, houses of assignation where girls just in their teens are on call, slot machines, gambling dens and every kind of honky tonk in the calendar are on a wide open basis? Would the governor send the militia? Would the sheriff join in the chase? Would white citizens unite in demanding a clean-up, as District Attorney Rice says his fellow-citizens did? Don't make us laugh.

But Mound Bayou, the dusty, struggling, pathetic little town, where only Negroes live, makes the headlines again. Negroes are imitative people. They have to be. And if Mound Bayou is ridden with vice dens, they got the idea from the white folks. Let's have some more raids, in other directions.

It was gratifying to note a street car conductor leave his post a few days ago to assist an aged colored woman from the car. Similarly, another noteworthy incident occurred when a conductor went to several white patrons and ordered them to move further up in the car so that the colored patrons might have seats. Those gentlemen who provide transportation for the majority of us are beginning to realize that the success of their business is dependent on the service they give their riders, whether they be white or black. . . . New Orleans, La., *Weekly*.

We were pleased to learn that a jury in a San Antonio court acquitted Mayor Maury Maverick of charges of paying poll taxes to secure an election.

We understand that he has ambitions to be elected Senator from the Lone Star State and we hope his ambition will be realized. We take this position with the thought that as he gains more power and influence in national affairs, he will use such power and influence to liberalize the South. And having been a victim of the poll tax evil in his own state, he will, no doubt, immediately set about to change a pernicious practice.

More power to you, Mr. Maverick, in your efforts to bring about the much-needed reforms in the South. . . . St. Louis, Mo., *Argus*.

The Dies Committee has all along dodged investigating certain traditional outlaw institutions which have flourished in the United States long before the words Communist and Nazi were heard of. Foremost among these outlaw American institutions is the notorious Ku Klux Klan which has existed in Congressman Dies' home state, Texas, since before he was born.

It is safe to say that the Ku Klux Klan does more to tear down democracy in the United States by flaunting law and order than the German (so-called American) Bund and the Red Party combined. . . . New York, N. Y., *Amsterdam News*.

Labor should recognize the value of unity between the "Negro" and white worker. We are, therefore, more than grieved to see the leadership of the American Federation of Labor attempting at this time to use black men to break the strike of white and black auto workers in the City of Detroit. We are grieved though not surprised for the top leadership of the A.F. of L. has never been friendly to our people.

Such an act as that now being pulled by the A.F. of L. is calculated to cause deeper distrust between white and black workers and could easily lead to race rioting. It merits not only the sharpest condemnation, but it is to be hoped that the "Negro" press as a whole will condemn this action in its sharpest language. . . . Chicago, Ill., *Defender*.

Recently Pope Pius XII elevated two Negroes to the bishopric. Also last month Catholics meeting in New York City passed a resolution to lift bans against Negroes in Catholic schools in the United States. Both of these steps are indeed most commendable; they show that at long last the oldest of all the Christian churches is finally giving recognition to a people who have always been as religious and peaceful as any others in the world.—New York, N. Y., *Amsterdam News*.

Because of race prejudice, employers feel no shame in refusing Negroes work, and workers, including those who came to this country for opportunity and freedom, will not work with Negroes. Such is public opinion that both these groups feel no need to offer excuse for their refusal. The state and the federal government, to persuade them to change their attitude, first must employ Negroes without discrimination. . . . St. Louis, Mo., *Call*.

Virginia's legislative and county elections, recently held, tell the story behind our apathy and failure to register and vote that is nothing if not an indictment of our so-called citizenship.

We go about constantly complaining because of unfair distribution of educational and other public funds and denial of our citizenship rights, and crying for equality of opportunity.

We demand certain rights, but put forth no personal effort to obtain them.

It is the political duty of every person, if he is of age, to register, . . . and then vote. . . . Norfolk, Va., *Journal and Guide*.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Congressmen Pledge Support to Anti-Lynching Bill

Up to December 21, 148 congressmen had written the NAACP pledging their active support for the Gavagan federal anti-lynching bill which will come up in the House of Representatives on Monday, January 8. Of the total, 77 are Republicans, 70 are Democrats, and one is a member of the American Labor Party.

The anti-lynching bill is to be called up January 8 because of the fact that 218 congressmen last spring signed a petition discharging the bill from the judiciary committee which had failed to report it to the House.

The procedure beginning January 8 will be substantially the same as that which occurred in April, 1937, when the Gavagan bill passed the House by a vote of 277-119. The first test will be a vote upon the rule to take up the bill. Then will come an agreement upon the number of hours of argument to be allotted to opponents and supporters. At the conclusion of this debate will come the votes upon the various amendments. If these are defeated, as it is expected they will be, then will come the vote upon the bill itself.

It is believed certain that the bill will be passed by an overwhelming majority. The most necessary action is that supporters of the bill be kept on the floor of the House continuously during the debate in order that no surprise motion of the opponents will be slipped through.

CIO Will Aid Anti-Lynching Bill

The Congress of Industrial Organizations will work actively for a federal anti-lynching bill in accordance with a resolution passed at its convention in San Francisco last fall.

Head of Greenville, S. C., N.A.A.C.P. Is Arrested

J. A. Briar, 69, president of the Greenville, S. C., branch of the NAACP, is the latest victim of the terror the Klan and other groups are using against Negroes in Greenville and vicinity. Mr. Briar was arrested December 1 charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

The Greenville branch of the NAACP and the youth council of the association have been leading the fight since early summer to have Negro citizens register and vote. They have been concerned primarily with housing conditions and desire to express themselves at the polls in order to secure better housing.

The first movement to frighten the NAACP was the arrest of William Anderson, president of the youth council, on a trumped-up charge of telephoning a white girl.

After Anderson's arrest, the Klan staged several parades in Greenville and vicinity and openly threatened Negro citizens.

The situation reached a critical stage early in December when it was reported that all the hardware stores in Greenville were sold out of guns and ammunition and that Negroes were determined to protect themselves in the event any assault was made upon them by the Klan.

The arrest of Mr. Briar was the next step. In spite of intimidations and threats, Negroes in Greenville are standing their ground and are determined to exercise their rights as citizens.

Ask G-Men to Probe Beating of Juror

The federal bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice has been asked by the NAACP to investigate the beating of Lawrence Sigmon, 50, a citizen of Asheville, N. C., by the sheriff of that county after Sigmon had presented himself for jury service. When Sigmon appeared in the courtroom and presented his notice as a juror, the sheriff is said to have become so incensed that he immediately beat up Sigmon on the spot.

Richmond Continues Poll Tax Drive

The persistent campaign of the Richmond, Va., branch of the NAACP, which has extended over the past several years, to get colored citizens to pay their poll taxes and vote, received prominent attention in the daily papers of that city early in December.

The Richmond branch, under the presidency of Dr. J. M. Tinsley, has been carrying on a joint campaign with the City Democratic League, under the presidency of Roscoe C. Jackson. One method used to secure greater registration has been the encouragement of the payment of poll taxes in installments. When the full amount was paid in, the voter was sent to register. Regular meetings have been held throughout the city with small civic groups who have been educated upon citizenship duties. The Richmond daily papers referred to the registration of Negroes as "unusually large."

According to Dr. Tinsley, the Richmond branch decided upon this activity several years ago and has made it the chief item of activity locally. Across the bottom of its stationery the branch has printed the words, "Pay your poll tax, register and vote."

Mrs. Lampkin Speaks at Texas Christian University

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary, was the guest speaker at the noonday luncheon meeting of the school of religious education at Texas Christian university at Fort Worth, Tex., December 5. In addition to the Dean and the students of the school of religious education, there were present professors in the other schools of the college. Mrs. Lampkin gave the history of the NAACP, its purposes and achievements. She especially stressed the present educational program, told of the gains made in Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and the efforts on behalf of students in Tennessee, and teachers in Florida and Virginia.

Mrs. Lampkin was most graciously received and in the discussion which followed, promises were given by the students to be more interested in the program of the NAACP and in better race relations in the respective communities where they will, as young ministers, pastor churches and serve as leaders of young people.

Several members of the faculty became members of the Fort Worth branch NAACP, one of whom was elected first vice president.

Mrs. Lampkin Directs Four Membership Drives in Texas

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the NAACP, conducted membership campaigns in four Texas cities during November and December.

A ten-day membership campaign in Houston resulted in 1,500 members and more than $1,600. Mrs. Julius White, acting president of the branch, had the assistance of Dr. W. M. Drake as campaign chairman. The Negro Chamber of Commerce, O. K. Manning, executive secretary, contributed office space for campaign headquarters.

Unanimous endorsement of the campaign was given by the Ministers' organizations of Houston, the longshoremen and other labor groups, insurance companies, colleges and schools. Among the organizations to join 100% were the *Houston Informer* and the Houston district of the Atlanta Life Insurance company. St. John Baptist church gave 180 memberships; Good Hope Baptist church, 207; Greater Zion Baptist church, 35; Antioch Baptist church, 59; Bee Bee AME church, 25. All churches in Houston cooperated and sixty-five ministers enrolled as members. An interesting feature of the campaign was the enrollment of more than 300 members of the four longshoremen locals.

At the annual meeting, the following officers were elected: Rev. A. A. Lucas, president; Henry Grayson, secretary; George S. Woodson, treasurer.

Dallas

The Dallas branch has 800 new members as the result of a ten-day campaign under the leadership of B. W. Goodwin, Jr., general chairman; Dr. R. T. Hamilton, honorary chairman; Dr. E. E. Ward and J. S Jones, associate general chairman; Charles T. Brackins, special gifts chairman; and Miss Mildred Conwell, campaign secretary.

Division "A" headed by G. F. Porter and Mrs. Lee Flanagan led in returns, with division "B", directed by Mrs. O. Jimmy Cansler a close second. The teams leading in the campaign were headed by G. Metoyer, Miss C. A. Hicks, Mrs. J. G. Hardin, Dr. B. E. Howell, Mrs. Thelma Walker, D. F. Powell and Mrs. M. M. Wilburn.

An organization of honor within the campaign set-up was formed known as the Royal PANCAS to which were elected the campaign workers as each reported the individual goal of fifteen memberships. The first to reach the goal was Mrs. O. Jimmy Cansler, who was elected the Royal President. The other members of the PANCAS were Mrs. Lee Flanagan, Miss C. A. Hicks, G. Metoyer, Mrs. J. G. Hardin, Dr. B. E. Howell, D. F. Powell, G. F. Porter, Mrs. E. E. Ward, Chas. T. Brackins, J. S. Jones, Mrs. A. M. Shannon, Miss B. B. Jones, Mrs. Melvin Jackson, Miss L. M. Hardee, and Willie Franklin.

An interesting feature was the 100% membership of the Excelsior Life Insurance company. Every member of the staff and agency force joined, H. Strickland, president, underwriting with a check for $71.50. Other 100% organizations were the Dallas districts of the American Woodmen, the Universal Life Insurance company and the Atlanta Life Insurance company. The Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce gave office space for the campaign headquarters.

At the annual meeting, Dr. B. E. Howell was elected president, B. W. Goodwin, Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, treasurer.

B. W. GOODWIN, JR.

General chairman, Dallas, Texas, N.A.A.C.P. membership drive. Supervisor American Woodmen

MRS. O. JIMMY CANSLER

Leader of one division in membership drive of Dallas, Texas, branch. President Royal PANCAS

Fort Worth

Miss Edna M. Kinchion of Fort Worth accepted the responsibility of calling together a committee of local citizens as a preliminary step toward organizing a membership campaign committee. Twenty-five persons responded with the result that 265 members were secured in one week, and the campaign committee is to be continued until the goal of 500 is reached. The leading teams in the campaign were headed by Mrs. C. E. Brooks, Dr. A. B. Borders, Mrs. A. Livingstone, Mrs. M. B. Glover, Mrs. L. M. Waller, Mrs. Fannie Williams, Rev. L. A. McIntyre, Miss M. B. Fogg, Dr. Wm. V. Roosa, Miss Bertha Jones, Miss Mabel Miller.

Campaign headquarters were donated by Mt. Gilead Baptist church, Rev. L. A. Mitchell, pastor. Fine cooperation was given by the district offices of the Excelsior Life, Universal Life, and the Atlanta Life Insurance companies, the Dallas *Mind,* The Western Mutual, the YMCA.

A most encouraging sign of cordial race relations in Fort Worth was the fact that many white citizens of high standing joined the branch, three of whom were elected to the official staff. At the reorganization meeting held at St. James Baptist church, Rev. J. H. Winn, pastor, Dr. George Flemings was elected president, Dr. William V. Roosa, vice president; Mrs. L. Coates-Terry, secretary; Dr. A. B. Borders, treasurer.

Tyler

Tyler, Tex., the center of the most beautiful roses in the Southwest, responded to a NAACP membership appeal with 130 members in five days. From campaign headquarters in Bethlehem Baptist church, Reverend J. W. Pressley, pastor, a call was issued which resulted in a packed church at a city-wide mass meeting. Mrs. Nannie Francis assisted at headquarters and directed a telephone campaign. Texas College, Prof. D. R. Glass, president; and Butler College, Prof. I. Jackson, president; gave 100% membership of their respective faculties. The most unique feature of the campaign was the interest shown by the students of both colleges. In addition to individual memberships, the following student organizations gave a group membership: Butler College, Franco-Spanish Club, athletic association, sophomore class, library seminar, freshman class, section A of the freshman class, Section B of the music department, Y.M.C.A., high school department, theological department. At Texas College the student organizations to join were the *a capella* choir, little theatre, sophomore class, A.K.A. sorority, junior class.

The Universal Life Insurance company of Tyler gave 100% membership of its office and agency forces.

At the annual meeting, held at the Episcopal Parish House, the following officers were elected: Dr. I. T. Hunter, president; Rev. J. D. Epps, vice president; Mrs. Pearl Reid Robinette, secretary; E. Z. Williams, treasurer; Dr. F. E. Williams, chairman executive board.

NEXT MONTH

A new feature of THE CRISIS of special interest to N.A.A.C.P. branches will be a page of news and comment from Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer of the association.

It will deal with the finances of the N.A.A.C.P., telling about the raising and spending of funds by the branches and the national office.

Branches are invited to send in items for Miss Ovington's use.

Branch News

California: On the occasion of the recent voting on the "Ham and Eggs" pension, Rev. L. S. McNeil, president of the Fresno branch told the group that a vote for the plan would mean putting a dictator in charge of California, and urged defeat of the bill.

At the November meeting of the Pasadena branch, Dr. Edna L. Griffin, one of the few women practicing medicine in that city, was elected president, succeeding Rev. W. A. Wilkins, who was named as one of the vice presidents. Other officers chosen were: vice president, B. M. Durham; secretary, Mrs. W. Kelly; treasurer, John R. Wright; executive board members, Mesdames Carolyn Green, Corine Hicks, Mary M. Durham, Ada I. Brownlee, Georgia Kellis, Miss Gladys Harris, Messrs. James Billups, Ed. Sanders, Levi Mills, Jr., Rev. Karl E. Downs and Rev. J. W. Coleman.

Connecticut: The Hartford branch, of which Dr. Allen F. Jackson is president, presented Walter White as principal speaker on November 10, at the Union Baptist church. Mr. White spoke of the wholesale depriving of Southern Negroes of their right to vote and the building up of a disproportionate congressional power for the South. At the recent elections other officers re-elected were Mrs. Mary J. Lee, Fred Evans, Walter R. Burden, vice-presidents; Walter T. Johnson, secretary. Elected for the first time were Miss Thelma Thomas, assistant secretary; Mitchell Johnson, treasurer; and Rev. James A. Wright, Frank Thomas, Naomi McMillan, Kenneth Hickman, Walter R. Burden, Rev. William Hopes, and Donald Wheeldin, executive committee.

The Comrades Dramatic club of Greenwich presented a play in Elks hall, Dec. 7, for the benefit of the Stamford branch.

The re-election of Rev. Arthur R. James, as president of the Wilmington branch for the ninth consecutive year was in appreciation of his fine work as a leader. A. G. B. Anderson, L. A. Redding, Gertrude J. Henry were re-elected to the offices of vice-president, secretary and treasurer, respectively. Mrs. Francis T. Jamison was elected corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Nannie C. Goode and Mrs. Irma Lawson are in charge of fostering interest in a youth council in the surrounding communities. On November 21 the branch presented an address by Rabbi H. Tavel of Temple Beth Emeth.

District of Columbia: On November 14, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall was re-elected president of the D. C. branch. All other officers who were elected at the time of the reorganization in May were named to succeed themselves by unanimous vote: Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, first vice-president; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, second vice-president; John Lovell Jr., secretary; James Ward, assistant secretary; and Dr. Amanda V. G. Hilyer, treasurer. Wendell Erwin has been named head of the membership committee; Dr. Amanda V. G. Hilyer is chairman of finance committee; Gertrude B. Stone, press and publicity; James A. Nabrit, legal redress and legislation; and Dr. Sara Brown, education. In view of the expected heavy work of the new season, the following committees were set up with co-chairmen: entertainment, George C. Brice and Arthur Newman; labor and industry, U. S. Tate and Franklyn Thorne; youth council and junior work, Robert Ming and Pauline Wallace. Dr. Charles E. Russell has been named as a special representative to confer with other organizations in the campaign for a civil rights bill for the District of Columbia. Among activities scheduled for District of Columbia branch for December were a dance at the Lincoln Colonnade on the fifteenth to raise funds, and a plan for providing guidance for unattended children visiting the toy displays in the department stores during the Christmas holidays by sending volunteers to the stores requesting such aid.

Florida: The St. Petersburg branch, of which Rev. John Carter is president, closed a successful membership drive in November, making a report of over the hundred mark.

Illinois: Representative Nick Keller was guest speaker at the November meeting of the Lake county branch.

Indiana: Harry Schell was elected president of the Gary branch on December 7. Other officers named were G. A. Gatlin, vice-president; Mozella Shields, secretary; and Dr. Herman H. Clay, treasurer.

The Hammond branch recently presented William Henry Huff, Chicago attorney, who told of his successful effort in preventing the extradition of six persons back to Georgia.

The Jeffersonville branch reports that Nathaniel Graves was the chairman of the Christmas seal campaign, in charge of distributing the one thousand seals which they ordered.

Iowa: The Des Moines branch elected the following officers for the new year: Mrs. Georgine Morris, president; W. L. Oliver, vice-president; Mrs. John Estes, second vice-president; Azelia Mitchell, secretary; Sarah E. Jett, assistant secretary; and A. P. Trotter, treasurer.

The Keokuk branch departed from its custom of electing a man by naming Mrs. Kenneth South Meyers as president. Officers assisting her will be Rev. W. F. Ogleton and Rev. A. O. Birchenough, vice-presidents; Mrs. Selby Johnson, secretary; Mrs. Artisha Busch, assistant secretary; and Myrtle Mills, treasurer.

A. M. Schanke, postmaster, was the guest speaker at the recent meeting of the Mason City branch.

The Waterloo branch has re-elected the following officers: Mrs. Lyda Page, president; Rev. H. H. Thomasson, vice-president; M. F. Fields, secretary; and Ida Schwind, treasurer.

Massachusetts: Fred D. Bonner has been re-elected president of the New Bedford branch, as has also Mrs. E. Carter Brooks, vice-president; C. D. Onley, secretary; and Dr. Xenophon Thomas. Elected chairmen of the committees were Dr. J. T. Parham, membership; J. R. Barreau, labor; C. B. Piper, finance; W. W. Bonner, entertainment, Leonora E. Whyte, publicity, and Estelle M. Carter, education.

New Jersey: The Rahway branch re-elected John Madden as president.

The Montclair branch recently presented Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the national office, as speaker. Newly elected officers of the recently revived group are Dr. F. D. Williams, president; L. McWilson, vice-president; Muriel Sutherland, secretary; Octavia Catlett, corresponding secretary; A. L. Terry, treasurer; James Williams, adviser to the Youth Council; and Thomas Flagg, president of the Youth Council. Mrs. Grace Fenderson installed the new officers.

Lester Granger was guest speaker at a public meeting sponsored by the Morristown branch in November.

The Princeton branch presented Thurgood Marshall of the national office, who addressed the group at the Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. church in November. The following officers were elected: Dr. D. W. Anthony, president, Margaret Thompson, vice-president; Charlie Potter, secretary; Caroline Gates, assistant secretary; Howard B. Waxwood, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are: A. C. Anderson, Rev. G. C. Ashton, Rev. D. J. Brown, J. Duggar, G. Fish, L. Gales, B. Griggs, A. Hairston, C. Herron, B. Hill, Rev. W. T. Parker, J. B. Redmond, D. Reeves, H. Saxton, C. R. Sperling and H. Williams.

New York: New Year's Day plans of the Brooklyn branch included basketball games featuring four popular teams, and a dance at St. Peter Claver R. C. church.

Dr. J. Leslie Jones, of the Baltimore branch, addressed the New Rochelle branch November 24 at the Betheseda Baptist church. On December 3, at a tea meeting

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Youth Council News

Happy New Year!

A new year dawns, bright, clear and cold,
New pages of Time's book unfold
New hopes, new aspirations loom,
From last year's seeming endless gloom.

New skies of blue instead of gray,
New birds to herald break of day,
New faith in God and fellow man,
New will to say and know "I Can."

—by MYRTLE CAMPBELL

Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director, takes this opportunity to extend to all youth council and college chapter officers and members A Happy New Year.

The year 1940 bids fair to be an important one in many fields, and the youth work of the Association is no exception. In 1939, the youth of our association awakened to the realization of new tasks. Councils and college chapters that had been dead for some time, and those that had been on the borderline, made a definite come-back. More encouraging than that, however, was the fact that the senior branches, realizing the importance of the youth work, not only established councils in their communities, but effected a successful correlation of senior and youth programs that is bound to prove mutually beneficial in the future.

It is our hope that 1940 will see the realization of our goal of 10,000 active youth members in the association, an active youth council for every active branch, an active college chapter on every major Negro college campus, the establishment of chapters on the campuses of liberal white colleges, the completion of a $3,000 apportionment, the first annual college conference in the spring, and the best youth section of any annual conference at Philadelphia in June.

All the above objectives may be reached by three-fold cooperation between youth groups, senior branches, and the national office. BEST WISHES AND GOOD LUCK!

Protests Theatre Discrimination

In a letter to the editor of the Rahway, N. J. *Record,* the N.A.A.C.P. youth council protested the increasing indignities and inconvenience imposed upon Negroes in public places of amusement, especially in local theatres. The letter said in part, "It is the practice of the management of the theatres to accost colored patrons, attempting to escort them to segregated portions of the theatre. . . . The management has stated that as far as they were concerned there would be no discrimination but that white patrons objected. . . . The whole situation seems to be erroneous. The section set aside for colored people isn't really for colored people, for some white patrons seem to like that section and frequent it. . . . There seems to be no plausible reason for this embarrassment. . . . It is the purpose of our organization to bring about better relationships between the races through understanding. We trust that we have reached the people in our city who are guided by fair play and who enjoy boasting that they are citizens of a democracy."

Colleges Hear Robinson

During November the acting youth director spoke to many student groups at various colleges including Hunter, Westminster Choir School, Briarcliffe Junior College, Syracuse University, Adelphi College and Smith College. All of these groups manifested a great deal of interest in the youth work of the association, and it is hoped that before long they will be included in the ranks of our college chapters.

Houston Presents Musical

The Houston, Texas youth council held a music appreciation night at Bebe Tabernacle, C.M.E. Church recently. The program, consisting of technical piano and classical vocal selections, interspersed with traditional Negro spirituals, featured Mabel K. Mitchell, Lola Johnson, Melvin Watts, Camille Scholars, Lola Neyland, M. M. E. Isaacs, Leonard Pugo, Sophie Tucker, O. D. Mann, Gwendolyn Wilson, Warren Freeman and Jewel Smith. Dr. P. W. Beal was master of ceremonies, and J. C. Butler, program chairman.

Formal installation of the newly elected officers was held at Shiloh Baptist Church, with Rev. A. A. Lucas, senior branch president, officiating. The following persons were inducted into office: Rosie Neyland, president; Lark R. Jones, Jr., first vice president; Roy L. Hopkins, second vice president; Hazel B. McCullough, secretary; Alfred Morris, financial secretary; A. E. Singleton, treasurer; J. C. Butler, business manager.

The Houston youth council just completed a successful membership campaign, and made a contribution to the Anderson defense fund.

Youth Council at Keokuk

The home of Miss Alberta Bates was the scene of an enthusiastic meeting of the newly formed Keokuk, Iowa youth council. Permanent officers elected were, Alberta Bates, president; Caroline Triplett, vice-president; Lenna Shanninghouse, secretary; Leon Bland, assistant secretary; Jesse Scott, treasurer; Mrs. Kenneth South Myers, adviser.

Robinson Tours Midwest

Rev. James H. Robinson, acting youth director, was guest speaker at a joint meeting of the Rockford, Illinois, senior branch and youth council on Friday evening, December 8. After the general meeting at which about 200 persons were present, a second meeting was held with about 35 youth council members.

Mr. Robinson went to Chicago, to attend a dinner meeting December 9 sponsored by the advisory and executive boards of the Chicago youth council at the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity house. An informal meeting of the Chicago youth council and the Harvey, Illinois, youth organization committee was held December 10. At that time the newly elected officers of the Chicago council were installed by Mr. Robinson. At 4 P.M. the director was guest speaker at the Anderson Defense mass meeting sponsored by the Chicago council at Woodlawn A.M.E. Church, Rev. Archibald Carey, pastor. Mrs. Frances Taylor Moseley is adviser of the Chicago council and Joseph Guinn, president.

That night Rev. Robinson was guest speaker at the annual candlelight service of the Young People's Federation of Chicago (white) at the First English Evangelical church. About 2,000 young people were present to witness and take part in this impressive service.

New Officers for Montclair

At a recent meeting of the Montclair, N. J. youth council, Thomas Flagg, star athlete of Montclair State Teachers College was elected president, succeeding Auburn Peterson who was appointed to the police force. Other officers are Gertrude Gordon, vice president and program director; Jeanne Gregg, secretary; Harry Wood, treasurer and publicity director. Committee chairmen are, Marjorie Robinson, membership; Emmett Thomas, finance; Eva Lawrence, education; Ann Johansen, enter-

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Branch News

(*Continued from page 22*)

sponsored by the education committee, C. C. Dunsmore, director of guidance, urged parents of school children to confer with class advisers to aid them in choosing a career.

The Rochester branch reported a total membership of 214 at its annual dinner November 27. George Burks, founder of the branch, and Mrs. Mary Gannett, one of the first members, were honored at the dinner which also was in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the branch. Jacob Gitelman, the guest speaker and local judge, denounced discriminatory practices which exist in the community, and urged better understanding and respect between groups.

The Albany branch, presided by Mrs. Georgia D. Bowks, reports its November meeting at the B. T. W. Center, with A. S. Mattox as guest speaker. Jean Francis, chairman of the Christmas seal drive, reports that she is doing well with the sales.

A discussion of the legal phases of work of the Association and a musical program were presented by the White Plains branch in November, at which time Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the national office, addressed the group. Dr. Errold D. Collymore, active in the White Plains branch, spoke over WFAS on November 30 on the problem of slums and housing in that community.

Ohio: The Rev. Grant Reynolds, president of the Cleveland branch, was guest speaker on the "Wings Over Jordan" radio program in November. Rev. Reynolds was also among the ranks that opposed the proposed Bigelow plan for pension laws in the recent elections. Magistrate Myles A. Paige of New York spoke at the recent annual meeting of the Cleveland branch.

The Akron branch joined with the Cleveland branch in appealing to the attorney-general of South Carolina to guarantee a fair trial for a man arrested in Ohio to face a fourteen-year-old murder charge, in Beauford, S. C.

A benefit cabaret party was given by the Toledo branch in November to raise funds for needy school children.

Pennsylvania: The November 30 meeting of the Harrisburg branch, presided over by Robert Morris, featured a talk by William B. Rosenburg, attorney, and a musical program.

The December meeting of the Media branch was held in the Campbell A.M.E. church, at which time the Rev. J. L. Link addressed the group and then installed the newly elected officers. They are: C. I. Moat, president; William P. Jacobs, vice-president; secretary, F. S. Randolph, assistant secretary, Burton E. Mayo, Jr.; assistant to secretary, Emily Ferguson; treasurer, John Taliaferro. The following chairmen were named: Ethel S. Wynn, membership and THE CRISIS; William Stansbury, legal redress and legislation; Frederick S. Randolph, press and publicity; C. I. Moat, program and education; S. H. Hunter, entertainment; J. Talioferro, finance; John Newman, political activities; and Grant V. Freeman, labor and industry.

The Sharon branch officially opened its fall drive with a successful program of talks and music at the Morris Chapel.

Texas: The Houston branch, of which Rev. A. A. Lucas is president, has reported approximately fifteen hundred new members as a result of the campaign conducted there by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national field secretary. At the last elections the following members took office: J. W. Foulkes, first vice-president; Dr. L. E. Smith, second vice-president; S. Hasgett, third vice-president; H. Grayson, secretary; A. L. Chaney, assistant secretary; and G. S. Goodson, treasurer. Julius White, Ann Robison, F. Everett, Rev. J. D. Moore, R. R. Grovey, Rev. S. A. Pleasant, N. H. Fitch. O. K. Manning, J. E. Codwell, W. Sweeney and J. H. Law were elected to the executive committee.

MRS. DAISY E. LAMPKIN

The field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. is in the national office during January as director of the nationwide "Stop Lynching" button

Utah: The Salt Lake City branch recently protested against the formation of a Negro residential district. Mrs. H. O. Coles, president, said that the group had passed a resolution to that effect. Other officers are: Edward Steward, vice-president; Mrs. Lamvine Price, secretary; Lewis Steward, assistant secretary; and Mrs. David W. Stanley, treasurer.

Virginia: The Petersburg branch sponsored a public meeting in November, inviting all those who had never attended such a meeting.

The Roanoke branch has inaugurated a series of public meetings for the purpose of better acquainting the public with the program of the organization with special emphasis on voting. The first meeting was successfully held in November and the next is scheduled for January, 1940.

West Virginia: Mrs. Gladys C. Nunery, New Jersey school teacher, was guest speaker at the December meeting of the Charleston branch.

WPA Bibliography Lists Books on Negro Labor

More than fifty books, pamphlets and reports on the relation of the Negro to America's shifting industrial scene are included in an extensive bibliography in "Industrial Change and Employment Opportunity," just issued by the Work Projects Administration.

The publications listed in the WPA bibliography under "Negro Labor" range from "The Negro in the slaughtering and meat packing industry in Chicago," by Alma Herbst, to "The Negro as a Capitalist." The latter is a study of banking and business among American Negroes written by Abram L. Harris and published by the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Democracy

(*Continued from page 13*)

present about the rotten state of affairs in their Colonial Empire. The following interrogation of the Secretary of State for Colonies in the House on October 13 shows how necessary it is for Parliament to keep a close watch on the Colonial Office and its representatives in the nonself-governing sections of the Empire.

Sierra Leone Defense Regulation

On the above date, Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Mr. Wallace Johnson is still under arrest in Sierra Leone, with what crime was he charged, and whether he would be brought to trial?

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (M. Malcolm MacDonald): "Mr. Wallace Johnson is detained under a Sierra Leone Defense Regulation, corresponding to Regulation 18B of the Defense Regulation in force in this country—which provides for such detention when the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary to prevent the individual concerned acting in a way prejudicial to public safety or defense. Mr. Johnson's objections as to his detention will be heard by an Advisory Committee set up, as provided by the Regulations, consisting of the Chief Justice, a senior administrative officer, and one of the African Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council."

Mr. Creech Jones: "Will the Right Honorable Gentleman impress upon Colonial Governors and Governments the importance of safeguarding civil and political liberty during the period of the war and that natives or inhabitants of the territories should not be interned merely for holding unpopular opinions?"

Mr. MacDonald: "The Colonial Governors and Governments are fully aware of that consideration and are anxious to carry it out."

Mr. Paling: "Does the Right Honorable Gentleman's answer mean that this man has been detained, and is being detained, for no reason whatever, except that somebody there does not like him, and is it not time that kind of thing was finished, particularly at this time?"

Mr. MacDonald: "No, Sir; the answer does not mean that at all. The law of procedure as regards this matter in the Colonies is similar to that which has been consented to in this House in the present emergency."

The only comment we need add to the above is that the Unofficial African Member referred to by the Secretary of State as one of Johnson's judges is none other than the man whose candidacy for the Legislative Council is being opposed by Johnson who has been nominated by the trade unions.

Youth Council News

(*Continued from page 23*)

tainment; Edgar Urling, labor and industries. Hazel Dobbins, Georgia Howard, Matt Hester, Robert Lawrence, Elsie Gibbs and Lillian Brown complete the executive committee. J. N. Williams, executive secretary of the Washington Street Y. M.C.A. still continues as adviser.

Boston Hears Pickens

The annual education mass meeting of the Boston, Mass. youth council was held on November 26 at Ebenezer Baptist Church, with Dean William Pickens of the national staff as guest speaker. The program opened with the singing of "One Common Purpose," and included invocation by Rev. William S. Ravenell, pastor of the church; welcome addresses by Reynold M. Costa, president of the youth council, and Ray W. Guild, senior branch president-elect; musical selections by The Southland Singers, under the direction of Lycurgus Lockman; address, "The American Negro in an American Democracy," by Dean William Pickens; offering, Victor C. Bynoe. The meeting closed with the singing of "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing."

Miss Gertrude E. Smith, education chairman, presided, and the ushers were: Bessie Davidson, chairman; Dorothea Chase, Millicent Clark, Claudia Hardwick, Mary Jumper, Julia Mitchell, Phyllis Mitchell, Dorothy Newton, Maryland Rodgers, Ethel M. Stewart, Addie Taylor, Josephine Williams. The proceeds of the meeting were sent to the national office for the Anderson defense fund.

San Antonio Elects

At a recent meeting of the San Antonio, Texas, youth council, the following officers were elected: Ervin Littles, president; Etholia Shirley, first vice president; Warren Alexander, second vice president; Jeweldine Estralda, secretary; Myra Jewel Lankford, assistant secretary; Timothy Jordan, treasurer; Eloise Hodges, corresponding secretary; Earl D. Alexander, reporter; Edwin R. Edmonds, parliamentarian. The former president, Earl D. Alexander, was unanimously nominated for a third term, but declined. A rising vote of thanks was given him for his services since the inception of the council.

Education Meeting at Richmond

The annual education mass meeting of the Richmond, Virginia, youth council was observed at Leigh Street Methodist church recently. The program was as follows: "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing; devotionals; vocal solo, Miss Elna Perry; address, Thomas Henderson, president Virginia State Teachers Association; instrumental solo, Reginald Wilson; address, Archer G. Richardson, assistant State Superintendent, Negro Education for Virginia; instrumental solo, Audrey Clarke. The meeting closed with the singing of the N.A.A.C.P. Challenge Song.

White House Conference on Children Jan. 18–20

The 1940 Session of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy called at the request of President Roosevelt will convene in Washington, D. C., from January 18 through 20. At that time the Report Committee of the Conference will present its suggestions and recommendations for the development of a program of action with regard to those things which are essential to the happiness and well-being of children in our Democracy, and to the security and future of the Nation.

In its efforts to cope with the economic and social problems of the Negro family, the White House Conference has been fortunate in counting among its membership such Negro leaders as W. R. Banks, Principal, Prairie View State College, Texas; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President, National Council of Negro Women; Cleo W. Blackburn, Superintendent, Flanner House, Indianapolis; M. O. Bousfield, M.D., Director, Negro Health, Julius Rosenwald Fund; Ambrose Caliver, Senior Specialist in Negro Education, Office of Education, Washington; Albert W. Dent, Superintendent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Joseph H. B. Evans, Washington, D. C.; T. Arnold Hill, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, New York; Charles S. Johnson, Director, Department of Social Science, Fisk University, Tenn.; Mordecai W. Johnson, President, Howard University, Washington; Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, New York; Benjamin E. Mays, Dean, School of Religion, Howard University, Washington; Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, President, National Association of Colored Women, Frederick Douglas Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute; A. Philip Randolph, International President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Book Reviews

Sociology of the Ecclesia

FUNDAMENTAL SOCIOLOGY. By E. J. Ross, Ph.D. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1939. XIV+698 pp. $3.00.

So far as material and organization are concerned this is the conventional text in sociology, but the point of view is that of Catholic orthodoxy. Yet the author is never dogmatic, nor will her strictly Catholic interpretations of social problems offend even the conventional, secular, often agnostic, Protestant sociologist. The author is more orthodox in her treatment of divorce and birth control than she is in her treatment of other social problems. Knowing the position of the Mother Church on these social problems, we would naturally expect this orthodox view which often ignores the more pertinent facts. In her treatment of the problems of immigration and race she is especially refreshing and reinforces her scientific conclusions with the mellow teachings of religion and the Church.

In a "Brief History of Immigration" the author gives a concise sketch of the ethnic and national elements which go to make up the American population. She observes that "Negroes were brought in as slaves, though some members of this race entered as freemen (a fact which is sometimes forgotten). There were living in the United States in 1930, according to the census report, nearly 12 million Negroes, about 139,000 Japanese, and 75,000 Chinese as well as several thousand other colored people. There is an adequate discussion of the causes of immigration and a neat disposal of the "Nordic" assumption which underlies our present quota laws. "The law was, indeed, specifically designed to favor 'Nordic' immigration, an attitude resulting from the false doctrines of Lothrop Stoddard, Madison Grant, and others." The problems of immigrants are set forth clearly and adequately, too.

Her treatment of the Negro problem presents nothing new either in fact or interpretation. She seems to have examined the best authorities in the field and to have used the very latest sources; hence what her study may lack in novelty it makes up for in lucidity and freedom from bias. "Despite his color, the Negro is an American citizen, as truly American as any white man, and often more American, for he at least has been in the country for several generations, whereas many a white man has not yet mastered the intricacies of the English tongue." "Next to the aboriginal Indian, they [Negroes] probably form the oldest social body in the United States." Following an historical sketch of the Negro as slave, there are sections devoted to Negro suffrage, discrimination in housing, discrimination in recreational and health facilities, and a concluding section on "Catholics and the Negro." "All men, whatever their color," writes Dr. Ross, "are sprung from the same stock—the stock of Adam, and all mankind is essentially the same. All men, not those of one color only, were redeemed by Christ and were created for a like destiny in heaven. Hence in their human nature and their eternal destiny, the primitive and the civilized, the white and the colored, are equal. And however inferior a man may appear to be in relation to other men, he has certain natural rights which are the same as, and as sacred as, those of his seeming 'superiors.'"

In recent years there has been much criticism by Negro Catholic laymen especially of the attitude of the Church toward Negroes and its apparently increasing acquiescence in the grosser forms of racial discrimination. The author recognizes the seriousness of these charges and writes:

"For Catholics, the problems of the Negro in America are perhaps the most tragic. Very many of the early Negroes in the United States in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were Catholics, under the tutelage of the Spaniards and the French. Very many, if not the majority of the Negroes in the eighteenth century were Catholic also: although in the English colonies, they had been brought from the West Indies. In the year 1860 there are said to have been 250,000 Catholic Negroes in America, mostly in the states of Louisiana and Maryland. Today, at most only 270,000 of the total twelve millions in the United States are reckoned as Catholics. . . . The reason for this small number of Catholic Negroes compared with the millions of Negroes belonging to other denominations seems to lie first in the very sparse number of priests devoted to Negro missions . . . , and sceond, to the apathy of white Catholics, and their easy accommodation to the prejudice aroused and fostered by greed and ignorance and a blind conformity to convention. The prejudice toward the Negro shown by northern Catholics is more difficult to understand, on historical grounds, than that of the Southerners, when one considers that few were ever slave owners, and that non-Catholics have given more liberty to their colored missionary endeavors and to educational institutions for Negroes."

The remedy? A better knowledge of Negroes and their problems, recognition that the Negro is an equal and a citizen, and acceptance on the part of Catholics of Negroes as equals in the spiritual sphere. Negro readers will want to study this book for the Catholic attitude toward their problems.

James W. Ivy

FIVE NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO EDUCATORS. Prepared under the Direction of N. C. Newbold. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1939. XII+142 pp. $1.00.

Probably the most intelligent and progressive white Southerners in the field of race relations and education are to be found in the state of North Carolina. This is evident in the large number of illuminating studies issued by the University of North Carolina Press, many of which have been written by members of the University staff. It is also

(*Continued on page 28*)

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Patriot and Physician

(*Continued from page* 15)

from much usage like dimes grown smooth in our hands, but they were edged like swords when they were uttered. When Jefferson cried: "I am opposed to every tyranny over the minds of men," he was throwing down his gauntlet to a whole age and a whole social order. He was saying that the common people of the world, like you and me, have a right to think and breathe and live as human beings.

Somebody has to say it all over again in every generation for we forget so easily. And the ones who say it most eloquently are usually those upon whom privilege presses unfairly, for they are the ones who understand it most poignantly. Dr. Wright by his patriotism and accomplishment has won the privilege of speaking, and I honor him as one who, in the tradition of our country, speaks frankly the meaning of that freedom which has no meaning unless we all share equally in its benefits.

I salute an American who has borne the burdens of his own people and made us all the stronger for his having lived.

Book Reviews

(Continued from page 26)

evident in the fine pioneering work of the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction. Further proof is found in this unique book of sketches of five prominent North Carolina Negro educators. The book is unique because it is the result of the cooperative studies of both Negro and white teachers as well as Negro and white students. The five educators limned are Simon Green Atkins of the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, James Benson Dudley of the Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro, Mrs. Annie Wealthy Holland, state supervisor of Negro elementary schools, Peter Weddick Moore of the Elizabeth City State Normal School, and Ezekiel Ezra Smith of the Fayetteville State Normal School.

These four men and one woman are much more than pedagogues: they are community-builders, organizers, and leaders of their people. Dr. Atkins not only turned the old Slater Normal and Industrial School into the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, but he also helped his people to see the need for better houses; he fought ignorance; he taught the need for self-respect and self-support; and he helped to found the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association. Dr. Dudley not only built up the A. & T. College at Greensboro, but he also organized a building and loan association, edited a newspaper, and pioneered in the field of racial cooperation. Mrs. Holland organized home-makers clubs, mutual benefit associations, industrial classes, and helped in the formation of one of the first P. T. A. associations in the state. Dr. Moore was a great church worker and Sunday-school teacher. Dr. Smith, probably the most versatile of the group, was by turns, preacher, minister to Liberia, business man, and diplomat. Realizing that the seeds of education must be planted in fertile soil if they are to produce an abundant harvest, these educators worked hard to raise the general economic and community and cultural life of their people. They thought of their respective schools as community centers and narrowed the traditional distance between town and gown. And their achievements, despite hardships and obstacles, are both inspiring and illuminating. While the sketches are not critical, they do not, as so many encomiastic studies, err on the side of fulsomeness. The lives of these men are worth the serious study of all who are interested in Negro education and Negro welfare.

JAMES W. IVY

RACE RELATIONS AND THE RACE PROBLEM. A Definition and an Analysis. Edgar T. Thompson, Editor. Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1939. 338 pp. $3.50.

This new symposium on Race Relations differs from its numerous predecessors chiefly because it lays its chief emphasis on the relation between the races rather than upon a particular race. Published under the auspices of a southern university, it is a notable advance in that it strives throughout to be objective and fair. But, one cannot fail to note that of the eleven contributors to the symposium nine are white and only two colored.

As might be expected after reading the list of contributors the volume contains nothing startingly novel. Among the white contributors we find such veteran writers on phases of race relations as Robert E. Park, Edward B. Reuter, Guy B. Johnson, S. J. Holmes and Rupert B. Vance discussing such subjects as "The Nature of Race Relations", "Competition and the Racial Division of Labor", "The Trend of the Racial Balance of Births and Deaths", "Racial Competition for the Land", "Patterns of Race Conflict", "The Plantation" and "Race Mixture and the Mulatto". The two colored contributors are Allison Davis (in collaboration with W. Lloyd Warner) on "A Comparative Study of American Caste" and the inevitable Charles S. Johnson on "Race Relations and Social Change."

It is perhaps symptomatic that the book contains a chapter on "The Negro as a Contrast Conception" which discusses the beliefs of white people about the Negro and that there is none which sets forth the beliefs of Negroes about whites. Some day we may hope for a symposium with an equal number of white and colored collaborators. If one of its chapters is devoted to a frank and truthful picture of the Negroes conception of the manners, mores and morals of whites, it will be a refreshingly new contribution to the subject and *that* book will be a real bargain at $3.50.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

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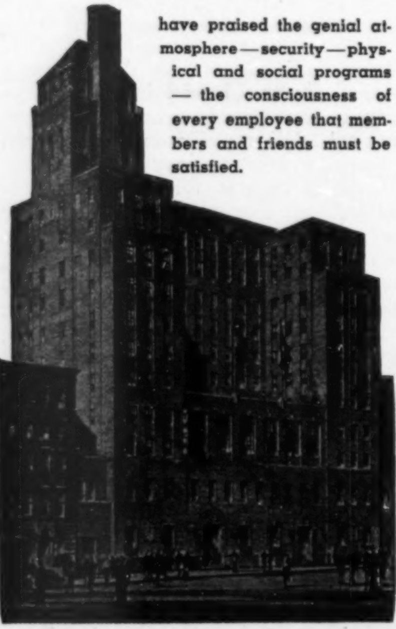

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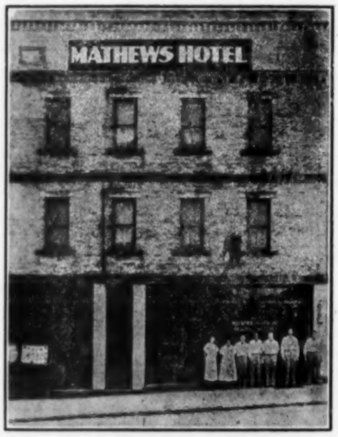

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(Continued from page 12)

ent remedy over against the County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County. The applicable legal procedure is that the County Board of Education will have to prepare a new budget for the next scholastic year, and the County Commissioners, to the extent required by the statutes, will thereafter have to fix the necessary county rate for taxation. I conclude therefore that the third party complaints must be dismissed.

Plaintiff Aware of Problems

Counsel for the plaintiff are also not unmindful of the financial problems which will necessarily be faced by the County Board of Education and County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County by reason of the injunction to be issued in this case, and have expressed willingness to have the operative effect of the injunction postponed until the preparation of the next annual budget by the County School Board; and therefore the judgment to be entered will conform to this agreement.

The findings of fact and conclusions of law expressed in this opinion are intended to be in compliance with Rule 52 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; but if counsel on either side desire separate and more explicit findings of fact they can be prepared and submitted for consideration. As already stated, the controlling issue of fact is whether there has been unlawful discrimination by the defendants in determining the salaries of white and colored teachers in Anne Arundel County solely on account of race or color, and my finding from the testimony is that this question must be answered in the affirmative, and the conclusion of law is that the plaintiff is therefore entitled to an injunction against the continuance of this unlawful discrimination. I wish to make it plain, however, that the court is not determining what particular amounts of salaries must be paid in Anne Arundel County either to white or colored teachers individually; nor is the Board in any way to be prohibited by the injunction in this case from exercising its judgment as to the respective amounts to be paid to individual teachers based on their individual qualifications, capacities and abilities, but is only enjoined from discrimination in salaries on account of race or color.

Counsel, after conference between themselves, can submit the appropriate form of judgment.

W. CALVIN CHESNUT,
U. S. District Judge
(Signed) ARTHUR L. SPAMER
Clerk

Dated:
November 22, 1939

FSA TO AID SHARECROPPERS

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Farm Security Administration, in a conference in Washington with F. R. Betton, vice-president, and H. L. Mitchell, secretary, of the Southern Tenants Farmers' union on November 30, promised that his agency would investigate the plight of displaced sharecroppers in southeastern Missouri, and provide whatever financial aid it could for those found in need. He said that staffs of the Farm Security Administration in the "cotton boot" of Missouri would be enlarged and directed to help the needy find small tracts of land where they could raise food crops to supplement whatever income they might be able to get as day laborers during the cotton growing season. He said that the FSA would attempt to finance the most needy through subsistence loans.

The sixth annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union will be held at Blytheville, Arkansas, January 5, 6, and 7, 1940.

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- **—Insurance in force: $288,963,070.00**
- **—Policies in force: 1,643,125**
- **—Ordinary Insurance: $80,106,234**
- **—Industrial Insurance: $181,961,766.63.**
- **—Health and Accident Insurance: $26,895,069.37**
- **—Employment: 8,150 Negroes**
- **—Policies Issued and Revived in 1936: $174,112,773.00**
- **—Increased business, 1936: $65,645,466**
- **—Increase in policies, 1936: 251,047**

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